The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 989.

WASHINGTON.

Unusually Quiet Condition of Affairs in the South.

No Opposition to the Collection of the Revenue.

North Carolina Democrats Counsel Obedience to the Laws.

Assembling of the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Reports received at the Internal Revenue Bureau from officers in the South are more favorable than they have been for several months past. No opposition is now made to the collection of taxes in regions where the greatest trouble has formerly been met with.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The amount of spirits in bond and out in the United States will fall short of the amount estimated last November. This argues for an increased revenue from spirits in the future, as the small quantity at present in the market indicates an immediate impetus among distilleries throughout the country to the distilling of spirits.

COL. JOHNSON'S REMOVAL.

Col. Johnson, son of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late Marshal of South Carolina, passed through this city last night en route for Long Branch, to see the President in regard to his removal. The removal of Col. Johnson was brought about by Congressman Wallace, of that State, with the assistance of his negro colleagues.

LAW-ABIDING DEMOCRATS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The leading Democratic politicians in North Carolina have issued an appeal, calling upon the citizens to assist the officers of the law in ferreting out secret offenders and bringing them to trial and merited punishment.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today appointed Robert R. Sweet and John Leavenworth store-keepers, and Chatfield Hardaway ranger, at St. Louis, Mo., and Jno. S. Mitchell store-keeper at Peoria, Fifth district, Illinois.

THE STEAMBOAT INTERESTS.

The new Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors met here to-day, under the new law, and were duly organized. They will hold daily sessions until they complete the rules and regulations required by the elaborate and stringent set of Congress which authorizes the Board. The steamboat interest, according to the views of the inspectors, will watch the results with considerable anxiety, as it will revolutionize in a measure the present rules for protecting life and property on board vessels propelled in part or in whole by steam.

THE EXAMINATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY has been completed, and the examining board pronounces the graduating class of forty-eight the finest that has been turned out in many years. In distributing the diplomas the Secretary of the Navy made an address complimentary to the class, and telling them what the country expected of them. The class will take a three months' cruise down the Eastern coast.

REVISION OF THE TONNAGE.

The Registrar of the Treasury has issued a circular and blanks to custom officers throughout the country, for a careful revision of the tonnage of the country. Special efforts are required to ascertain facts in regard to loss of vessels at sea, sales to foreigners, and vessels abandoned as unfit for service.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today decided in a case referred to him by the revenue authorities in Kansas that notes issued by city authorities are taxable ten per cent. under the internal revenue laws.

[To the Associated Press].

WARNIE DECLINES AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Hon. Willard Warner, of Alabama, has formally declined the appointment of Governor of New Mexico.

DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

On Monday the committee appointed by Mr. Boutwell to examine, count, and destroy the bonds purchased for the sinking fund, will commence their labors, and a large city millions of dollars in bonds will be consigned to the flames.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

A table is now preparing in the Internal Revenue Bureau, showing to what extent the force of Assistant Assessors of that Bureau has been reduced from October, 1870, to January, 1871, and from the latter to the last one. It will show a great reduction in the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

NATIONAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

The Controller of the Currency has ordered the National Banks to furnish him with the names of their shareholders on the first Monday in July next.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

The San Domingo report and accompanying documents are at last complete, and will be issued next week. As no order for printing was made by either House, only about 1,500 copies will be issued.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Agricultural Report for 1870 is already in press, and most of it will be printed by August. Bound volumes will be ready for distribution in October, at least a month earlier than usual.

SENATOR FENTON'S HEALTH.

A telegram from Jamestown, New York, announces that Senator Fenton's health is improving, though he will be confined to his room for some time. His disease is gastric fever.

EFFICIENCY OF LADY CLERKS.

Secretary Boutwell has received a recommendation from Judge Barse, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, that four young ladies in his office be promoted to temporary first-class clerkships. The Secretary will require the candidates to pass the same examination that the male clerks are subjected to by the examining board. The majority of the lady clerks in the office have expressed a willingness to submit to a competitive examination, but there are vacancies for only four.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

leaves for New York to-day, stopping, for a time, at Philadelphia.

THE COLORED STRIKERS.

The colored laborers were gathered in various places in small groups, but with apparently harmless appearance. A considerable number of the strikers are anxious to resume work, but fear violence.

CORCORAN CONVALESCENT.

W. W. Corcoran appeared on the street to-day in a carriage.

POLICE READY.

The police hold themselves in readiness to move in case a disturbance be caused by the colored strikers.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The weather remains sensibly unchanged west of Missouri. The area of low barometer has passed northward from Canada westward, and extended this afternoon suddenly southward to Chesapeake Bay. The barometer has risen slightly upon the upper lakes and in the northwest. The temperature has fallen on lakes Erie and Ontario, and less so southwestward to Illinois and Wisconsin. The area of rains and thunderstorms has advanced from Ohio and Tennessee to the Middle and Eastern States. Fresh southerly winds are now reported to prevail from the latter coast. Northwesterly winds prevail from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior and southwards to Tennessee.

Probabilities.—The rain will probably cease to night on the Atlantic coast, and be followed by brisk southwest winds. Partially cloudy and clear weather with westerly winds is probable for Thursday from New York to the Mississippi river and the gulf.

Opposition to the Treaty of Washington.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—New Brunswick has appointed three of its members, King, Moore and Frazier, delegates to confer with the governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island with a view to united action against the Washington treaty.

TELEGRAMS.

The strike on the Erie railroad has ended and the rioters have been dispersed.

Gen. Alex. D. Smith, a prominent citizen of Tennessee, died in Richmond, Va., yesterday.

Dr. Joseph T. Webb was yesterday elected Superintendent Longview Lunatic Asylum, Cincinnati.

At the annual meeting of the New England Associated Press in Boston yesterday the old officers were re-elected.

The Mayor of Memphis is bringing suits involving one hundred thousand dollars against delinquent tax-payers.

Hon. John B. Gardner, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western New York, and a prominent citizen of Buffalo for many years, died there yesterday morning.

NEW YORK.

Rev. Cheney Again—A Mutinous Crew—Troubles Among the Quarrymen.—A Petition in Bankruptcy—Jim Fisk and the Railroads.

POTTER, CHENEY AND TYNG.

NEW YORK, June 7.—It is claimed that Bishop Potter had addressed a remonstrating communication to Rev. Dr. Tyng, in consequence of his having recently occupied the pulpit of Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, lately deposed by Bishop Whitehouse. The report is pronounced, by Bishop Potter, unqualifiedly untrue.

ARREST OF THE MUTINEERS.

The brig G. L. Bowen, reported yesterday by ship Europe as having been boarded at sea in distress, owing to a mutiny of the crew, arrived in the lower bay last evening. The mutineers were arrested and confined in Stapleton, Staten Island.

ANOTHER LABOR TROUBLE.

The troubles among the quarrymen in Harlem have been renewed. About 60 rockmen were attacked a party of non-society men at work last evening, and severely injured two of them.

ARISTOCRATIC BANKRUPTS DISCHARGED.

In the matter of the bankruptcy petition of John R. Penn, Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, who failed in 1870 for upward of two million dollars, involving several banking establishments in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in complete ruin, a final decision was rendered yesterday, discharging all three of the bankrupts.

FISK'S SUIT.

The Times says Jas. Fisk's suit against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was taken off the Circuit Court calendar on Monday and brought about by the recent decision in General Term in Fisk's other suit with the same company.

HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley returned from his Southern tour this morning.

WHEN PRESIDENT COLFAX TELLS HOW IT HAPPENED.

A letter from Vice President Colfax, to a friend in this city, denies the widely-published statement of his intemperate use of tobacco, and says since he was first elected to preside in the House, eight years ago, "I have never risen in the morning that I have not felt I had twice as much work to do that day as there was really time for. A correspondence of all conceivable inquiries, and on all kinds of business—often extending to a hundred letters per week—I have attended to myself, and in addition to official duties. The day that I was attacked, having felt the oppressive atmosphere of the executive session more unpleasantly than usual, I left it, and, going to my room, wrote a large number of letters, returning to the chair at 4 p. m. The blow fell ten minutes thereafter." The Vice President says it is the old story of mental strain without relaxation, but he intends, hereafter, to recognize there is a limit which even the strongest constitution will not allow to be extended.

A RAILROAD LEASED.

The Directors of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company met to day The attendance was large. An extended discussion took place on leasing the road to the Pensylvania Central in perpetuity on the basis of an annual dividend of ten per cent. Finally the resolution was adopted by a decided majority, approving the action of the Joint Board in agreeing to said terms and lease. The old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition.

DIAMOND REEF REMOVED.

The work of removing Diamond Reef, between Governor's Island and the Battery, is finished.

STOCK SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors of the Viaduct, at a meeting to-day, subscribed forty-one millions of dollars to stock. Twenty-five thousand shares and most of the other directors five hundred.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. M held two sessions to-day. A large number of resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate committees. A resolution of a preamble and resolutions instructing Grand Lecturer to so alter the ritual as to completely ignore all allusion to sectarianism called forth a lively discussion, during which the Grand Master said that any Jewish lodge could if the members chose to be rededicated to King Solomon and St. John.

PARIS.

President Thiers Successful in his Intrigues.

The Orleans Princes Will Probably Gain an Empty Triumph.

Ruins of the Hotel de Ville to Stand as a Monument to the Madness of Paris

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Why Rochefort's Trial is Postponed.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times' special dispatch from Paris contains the following: The postponement of Rochefort's trial is due to the apprehension of disclosures compromising the government of the National Defense.

Felix Pyatt is in Switzerland.

A Proposal to the Members of Paris.

The proposal to the Members of Paris of the Hotel de Ville is seriously discussed.

Miscellaneous Budget of News.

PARIS, June 6—Midnight.—The Patrie says that France possessed in July last 800,000 breach loaders and 430,000 soldiers. It demands the suppression of the machinations of Communist tendencies in the provinces.

The Minister of Marine has written to the managers of the arsenals and navy yards directing them to employ French and not foreign mechanics.

LONDON, June 7.—There is news that M. Favre is preparing a reply to the manifesto of the Prince Napoleon.

Prescott Thiers insists on giving the Republic a trial.

VERSAILLES, June 7—The municipal elections at Versailles and Larascon had been declared void.

Twenty-five women were killed and fifty injured by a railroad accident near Paris yesterday.

All the pieces of the Column of Vendome have been found, and the monument will be exactly restored.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

Roland has been appointed Procurer General.

The report of disturbances in Lyons is false.

The trial of those of the Communist leaders held here as prisoners will commence at once. The first trial will be that of M. Assy.

Louis Blanc has written a letter to the *Figaro*, denouncing the Communes.

Arrests of Communist leaders continue.

It is said Jules Ferry will be appointed Minister to Washington.

The Triumphal German Entry.

BERLIN, June 7.—The session of the German Parliament will probably close on the 15th inst., but the members will remain in the city and take part in the ceremonies attending the triumphal entry of the army. Count Moltke returned from a visit to Strasbourg, and has since had an audience with the Emperor.

Diplomatic Relations.

The Prussian Cross Gazette confirms the report that France will shortly send a Charge D'Affairs to Berlin, but mentions no name.

Obsequies of Archbishop Darboy.

PARIS, June 7.—The obsequies of the late Archbishop Darboy took place to-day at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp. They were attended by a large assemblage of political, military and literary celebrities and a deputation from the National Assembly. The church was crowded and the procession immense.

Paris to be Made Attractive.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—The Figaro proposes the re-establishment of gaming-houses and lotteries as an attraction for strangers to Paris. It also favors the abolition of passports and the law against strikes.

The Orleans Princes.

The Chrlie says that a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans princes from France will be repealed and their election to the Assembly declared valid. The princes are, however, not to take the seats to which they have been chosen, and must agree not to intrigue for the throne. It is said that Thiers has given his consent to this plan.

The Total Loss.

The Verite estimates the damage to Paris from fighting and conflagration at eight hundred million francs. It is said that sixty million francs' worth of merchandise was burned.

No Epidemic in Paris.

The Council of Hygiene of Paris declares that there is no epidemic in the city, and such precautionary measures have been adopted as will prevent the spread of any disease to such an extent. They also state that the health of Paris at present is satisfactory.

Escaping Insurgents.

The Official Journal to-day contains a note from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs guaranteeing to deliver into the hands of the French authorities all escaping insurgents who may reach Italy.

[World's Special.]

Thiers' Intrigues.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—On the highest authority I state that the friends of the Monarchists has wholly failed, owing to intrigues of Thiers who privately exults over the certainty of maintaining a noudescript Republic with himself as chief, as in the case of Prim in Spain, for an indefinite period.

More Trouble Anticipated.

Incessant attempts are being made in Paris to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people. Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes and fresh trouble is feared.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of a Distinguished Navigator.

BREMEN, June 7.—Jean Georges Kohl, the distinguished German navigator, died in this city yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamship Parthia, from New York, landed at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The United States mail steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool for New York, is at Queenstown, disabled.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—Arrived, the steamship Weser, from New York.

LONDON, June 6.—Asbury's yacht Livonia won the Harwick regatta.

Financial.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3 percent.

Italian Minister to Vienna.

FLORENCE, June 7.—Rasbilante has been appointed Minister to Vienna, to replace Durchi, now in Egypt for the purpose of establishing an Italian colony.

Accidents at Sea.

LONDON, June 7.—The bark Guizeppe Prata, from Philadelphia, at Cork, reports having shipped a sea, which carried overboard the master, one mate, and several sailors, all of whom were drowned.

An ex-Federal Soldier Killed in Fentress County, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—An independent company of Federal scouts, commanded by Capt. Baxey, operated in Middle Tennessee during the war. Congress authorized their payment. The amount due each man was $1,054. Claim agents paid them only $400, pocketing the remainder. Silas Woods, of Jamestown, Fentress county, some days ago, had one of said agents arrested under Federal authority, and a wordy altercation between them occurred in Jamestown. Benjamin Brammer, sheriff of the county, and two others, interfered and fired upon Woods, killing him. The affair created great excitement.

Important to Shippers.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Capt. John N. Bolinger, President of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company; Stevenson & Vinlander, Agents of the Merchants' Southern Packet Company, and J. T. Burdsan, Agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, telegraph from New Orleans that they will not hereafter receive or transport goods in bond under the present regulation received by the Custom-house at New Orleans.

A New New Jersey Railroad.

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—Hon. Asa Preston, of Pennsylvania, was present to-day at the meeting of the stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad, and signed an agreement to take charge of and complete it within eighteen month, and settle its indebtedness. He was then chosen President of the Board of Directors, with Robt. H. Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as Vice President, and others of the same road as directors.

EDITORIAL.

Excursion of Members of the Southern Press—The Courtesies Extended to them in Michigan.

JACKSON, MICH., June 7.—The Southern editorial excursion, which left Fort Wayne this morning at 7:30, arrived in this city at 11¼ o'clock, and was met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens. A large number of carriages were found in readiness to escort the distinguished visitors about the city.

After all, about two hundred in number, had been provided for, the procession of carriages moved toward the elegant residence of President Loomis, of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, where the party alighted and partook of a lunch, after which all the principal places of interest were visited, among which were the agricultural and Webster's grounds, the most beautiful in the city.

At half-past two o'clock the excursionists had the pleasure of witnessing an exhibition of the Holly water-works, on which occasion six streams were thrown high into the air, fully demonstrating and establishing the great superiority of the system over all others.

At three o'clock a grand banquet was given at the Hibbard House, in which several hundred persons participated.

The excursionists will be met at this place by a delegation from Saginaw, who will escort them to the latter city, for which they leave at five o'clock this evening.

EAST SAGINAW, June 7.—The editorial excursionists who left Jackson at 6:40, arrived here at 9 p. m., where the party, now numbering about 150, were comfortably quartered for the night. In the morning the leading manufactories, saw-mills and other points of interest will be visited, when the party will start for Bay City, arriving there at 2 p. m. today. The trip has been a perfect success so far. The weather is fine and nothing is spared to secure enjoyment and comfort to the excursionists.

CHICAGO.

Death of the Inventor of the Rodman Gun—The Illinois Soldiers' Reunion —Jewish Conference—Railroad Elections.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, distinguished ordnance officer of the U. S Army, and who has for several years past been in command of the U. S. arsenal and other Government works at Rock Island, in this State, died at Rock Island this morning. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and has been continually in the army up to the time of his death. He was especially distinguished for the invention of the 20-inch Fifteen-inch Columbiad, known as the Rodman Gun. He was about fifty years of age.

The Illinois soldiers' reunion at Rock Island to day was a grand affair. There were between ten and fifteen thousand persons present at the proceedings. Gen. Logan was orator of the day.

In the new Jewish Conference a paper was presented from Rt. Bowrick, of Petersburg, Va., on the morality of the vegetable kingdom. He took the ground that plants in general were masculine, and that the earth is feminine to these plants.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company held its annual election of directors to-day, in this city. The old Board of Directors as last year was elected, with the exception of H. Kennedy, who was elected to fill the place made vacant by the death of Jno. Horn, of New York. The old officers of the company were re-elected by the directors.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Accident to a Steamship—Valuable Mining Stock Struck at Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The iron screw steamer City of Melbourne, the first of the new English line to Australia and New Zealand, is coming in this afternoon ran on Rincon Reef, but is aiding, however, that she will be gotten off uninjured.

Alvinza Hayward yesterday purchased the Mill Grant property in Gravelly Ravine, amounting to 4,100 shares, for $1,230,000, or $300 a share.

Six months since the same stock sold at three dollars a share The Point has just declared a ten-dollar dividend, the first since September, 1869.

Mrs. Fair is said to have paid to her counsel and physicians who testified as to her insanity and added her professionally in hunting up witnesses and other expenses of the trial, already over $20,000, and Doctor J. B. Trask, her principal medical attendant and witness, now sues her for two thousand more.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

Proceedings of the International Typographical Union—Richmond the Next Place of Meeting.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The International Typographical Union met this morning. Several committees reported. A number of resolutions were presented, among which the following was adopted: A resolution admitting pressmen to membership in unions; also that the jurisdiction of subordinate unions shall extend to the limits of the county, also leaving to subordinate unions the regulation of the apprenticeship system. A motion to take from the table a resolution offered last Monday, to allow printers' models to become members in unions, was laid on the table by—ayes, 44; nays, 17. A resolution was adopted recommending all unions instead of strikes as a last resort for settlement of disputes. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting. The convention then went into executive session.

AN EXPLOSION

In Cleveland, Ohio, Causing a Loss of $20,000, the Death of One Man, and the serious Injury of Others.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—The agitating-house of Kilmore, Scofield & Co.'s refinery, situated near the crossing of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad and Atlantic railway, exploded this morning with great violence. The agitator contained 2,100 barrels of oil, which instantly ignited and a great conflagration followed. The agitating house with all of the still and office of the company were destroyed. Total loss, $20,000; no insurance. Adam Kerr, a carpenter, employed in the works, was killed. His body was found burned almost beyond recognition. Three others were seriously burned. No reason can be assigned for the explosion.

WEST POINT.

The Examinations at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, June 7.—President Grant arrived here last evening, and was received with a national salute. Very nearly all the applicants for admission to the military academy have come forward for the present examination. Ninety-six have been examined, and the last closed until September, when the ninety-nine who passed the examination. Of the ninety-six examined, thirty-one have been rejected; nine by the medical, and seventy-seven by the academic examining board. Of those who passed were Brigham Young's son, and Napier, the colored boy from Tennessee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Recent advices from Montevideo represent the condition of affairs in the city of Buenos Ayres as not only not having improved, but having grown seemingly worse. About the first of May the yellow fever seemed to be abating, and many refugees returned to the city, when the disease again broke out violently, and the returned citizens fled in a panic. The seat of government was about being removed to Rosario. At last advices all communication between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres had been positively prohibited, and there is no information regarding the mortality of American residents.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Flood at a Stand—The City about to be in the Dark.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The water remains stationary one inch below the highest point reached. It is slightly receding, however, from the overflowed districts. The President of the Gas-light Company states that if the water continues at the present height two days longer, the company will be unable to supply gas.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A game of base ball between the Forest Citys, of Rockford, and the Olympics, terminated at the end of the third inning by a storm. Forest Citys, 1; Olympics, 4

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Kekiogas, of Fort Wayne, beat the Antiochs College base ball club, at Yellow Springs, to day, by a score of 40 to 2.

Mimic War at Niagara.

NIAGARA, June 7.—A camp for volunteers has been formed here for an annual fourteen days drill. Between 4,000 and 5,000 troops are on the ground. Strict military discipline will be maintained. Bands of the regiments in passing American forts played Yankee Doodle, which was responded to by loud cheering from United States troops.

Election of Railroad Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The annual election of directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroads was held to-day. Thirty-five millions of stock was voted on, and last year's board re-elected entire.

☞ An association has been formed at Regensburg, Bavaria, for the encouragement of burials without elaborate religious ceremonies and social formalities. It is violently opposed by the clergy, who would lose materially in the way of fees if the reform should become popular.

☞ The combined populations of the eight largest cities of the United States—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, and Cincinnati—are less than the population of the city of London, as announced by the recent British census.

GAILLARD-YANDELL.

A Reply from the Editor of the Louisville and Richmond Medical Journal to the President of the American Medical Association.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When Dr. D. W. Yandell was elected to the Presidency of the American Medical Association, his public record was reviewed by the undersigned, the editor of a medical journal. To publicly review the public record of a public man is a right so undeniable as to require no demonstration. The editorial was manifestly a review of Dr. Yandell's public record. To claim it as an intended biography is an effort so unjust that this is evident to every reader.

The writer could not waste his time in seeking the details of an insignificant life, nor could he, without a loss of reason, indulge such details upon his innocent readers. Such facts as were known to the local public, or at least to a material portion of it, were truthfully recorded. To know such facts, and not under present circumstances to faithfully record them, would have been unjust to the medical profession for whom the editorial was written, and a just cause of disgrace to the writer. Public character has been honestly reviewed. Private character has been spared.

No one could have been more surprised than was the writer, when his editorial appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL. Its appearance, and the comments of the editor of this newspaper, in the publication of a very brief notice, with a claim of fairness to the writer's character, was calculated to cause a pre-judgment in the mind of every reader. With a claim of fairness, the caption placed by him over Dr. Yandell's reply was such as to secure, if possible, a favorable pre-judgment. He objects to this public review of a medical President, and yet, in every issue of the paper, not only is the public but the private character of the President of the United States constantly attacked.

He states that the editorial of the writer was offered to the COURIER-JOURNAL as an advertisement. It was not offered by himself at all, nor, so far as he knows, was it offered by any one as an advertisement. If the COURIER-JOURNAL so believed, it could not believe that Dr. Yandell is all which in its columns he is represented to be, it is entitled to its opinion; but the public which it presumes of claiming justice for its own opinions, while espousing the opinions of others, will not be adopted. So much for the editorial comments of this paper.

Dr. Yandell, in his reply, manifests many of the vices with which he is constantly charged, an advertising and eulogizing of himself, of which all but charlatans are ashamed; an evasion of every charge or a denial of them, as this course does it, at least the concealment from fast-coming and unavoidable disgrace, a cowardice that is undeniable; unblushing falsehood in regard to the assertions of his opponent; a case of complimentary letters (that are always notoriously flattering), which are intended but for private purposes, and which no one ordinarily organized can be induced to publish; a glorification of himself so endless, that curiosity in regard to the stupendousness of his egotism soon ceases, of propriety subordinates the reader's disgust and he reads on expectingly and disappointedly to the conclusion.

Dr. Yandell informs the public that the writer came here to retrieve his broken fortunes, etc., when Dr. Yandell knows that the writer was here by the unanimous invitation of the Kentucky State Medical Society and because its editor was offered and been twice invited to a chair in the Kentucky School of Medicine.

The honesty and the danger of undertaking to act as the President of the American Medical Association, when he is the confessed repudiator of its laws, is conveniently evaded by him in his reply.

The denial of his rejection at the period of the graduation of his class, and his publication of the compliment, said to have been bestowed upon him, is a fair question

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—JOHN W. LESLIE, of Boyle.
Lieut.-Gov.—JAMES O. CARLISLE, of Madison.
Attorney General—JOHN STODDART, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Accts.—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Inst.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

General J. B. Hood was in Lexington last Saturday night.

The annual meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812 will be held in Paris on Wednesday, June 21st.

J. S. Lawson has been nominated by the Democratic party of Nicholas and Robertson to the Legislature.

Joseph Rutherford was nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy of Jessamine county on Monday last.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held at the Methodist church in Paris, commencing Wednesday, September 27th.

At the Democratic primary election held in Harrison county on Saturday last T. J. Mc-gibben was nominated for the lower branch of the Legislature over John Harmon Dills by a majority of 400.

The owners of the Kentucky Central railroad have filed their schedule of freights, reducing them fifteen per cent. This reduction will be a saving to the shippers of Bourbon county of about $25,000 annually.

The examination exercises which are now in progress at the University of Kentucky are said to be very satisfactory, both as regards the attendance of the pupils and the training to which they have been subjected.

Rev. J. Z. Tyler, of the Christian Church, Lexington, and for some months past pastor of the church at Aurora, in Bourbon county, Will preach Edward's Island as a missionary.

The commencement exercises of the Millersburg female college began last night, to-day and close next Wednesday. These exercises are usually highly interesting, the people of Millersburg are noted for their hospitality, and a large attendance is anticipated.

James Wheelan, a soldier in the 4th United States infantry, on duty in Lexington, was arrested and lodged in jail late Tuesday evening for stabbing a woman named Mary Burns. There is difficulty occurred in a brothel kept by Mary Burns. Wheelan was quarreling with a man, and the woman told him to desist, when he struck her in the temple, piercing his head. The wound, it is said, will prove fatal.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, held at Lebanon, June 3, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Z. F. Smith, President; ——McElroy, Treasurer; A. B. Veech, John Ad Middleton, M. E. Huston, Lud. McKay, E. S. Davidson, Jos. Spalding, Tom Brower, R. S. Montague, Colonel F. D. Hodges. A. M. Jones, W. M. Wheeler, Dr. R. W. Stone and G. M. Maulsgaw, directors.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Georgia has lost a native son on her Supreme Court bench.

Maryland papers report the crops in that State to be in fine condition.

The Ouachita river is overflowing its banks, and is higher than it has been since 1857.

The assessed value of property in Mississippi is $154,635,527, or about $185 to each inhabitant.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion says: "State certificates of indebtedness are rapidly declining in value."

A Congress of all the agricultural societies in West Tennessee is to be held at Humboldt on the 17th of June.

The Governor of Mississippi has removed the Hancock sheriff of Leak county, merely for stealing the county funds.

The first church in Montgomery, Alabama, was completed and used for preaching in 1825. It was never rendered really comfortable until 1832.

The McKinney (Texas) Enquirer learns that 110,000 head of cattle have passed through Fort Worth, Tarrant county, this spring, bound north.

Wm. R. Smith, says the Jackson (Tenn.) Whig and Tribune, is requested by correspondent with J. G. Gibson, Pickens county, Ga., as he has become the heir to $37,000 cash, left by a deceased uncle.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the discharge of a bankrupt does not relieve his securities from liability on his paper; that the discharge kills the debt as to him, but not as to his securities.

Tuscaloosa last, nine years ago, Memphis was captured by the Federals from the Confederate forces. The only resistance made to the United States troops was by Commodore J. Ed. Montgomery's river-defense fleet, of cotton clad rams, which were destroyed.

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette says: "During the last few weeks we have been shown several threatening letters addressed to various parties, purporting to come from the mythical K. K. K. We pronounce them empudiated a hoax, and advise those who are alarmed with them to give them no attention, if their consciences are clear."

The Nashville Union and American says: One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars Bank of Tennessee notes were yesterday committed to the flames (?) by Dr. Morrow, the State Treasurer, in presence of the Commissioners and several bankers of this city. This immense money continues to be burnt at stated periods, and the cry is still it comes. A friend of ours is anxious to know who owns the old plates, he wants to go in with him for about a month.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 5th reports that at midnight the water on the s reets is at last receding, and there is a good prospect that in two or three days the condition of affairs will have materially changed for the better, and that the communists will be availed themselves of the misfortunes of other people by charging a dollar a head to convey them in skiffs a distance of half a block, shall have, like the water, vanished from the scene.

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph says: "The negro that was hung by the Kuklux, some time ago, near the residence of Mr. Alex. Franks, turned out to be a coon, which some boys had lyched to prevent him from stealing their corn, which, on account of the wet weather, they feared would be scarce. Ordinarily the boys would not do such a thing; but the probabilities are that if we do not kuklux the coons, they will steal the corn before it is ripe enough for the negroes."

The Montgomery Advertiser, in a paragraph headed "More Kuklux," says: "Three white men, Thos. Rushing, D. Crenshaw and James Gaskins, from the lower portion of this county, were brought before Commissioner Patrick yesterday, charged with violating the Enforcement act by flogging a negro fellow. The negro had outraged the little neice of one of the parties, and hence the so-called outrage against the 'loil' citizen. The parties all gave bond to appear next court."

The Regents of the University of Maryland, by virtue of the power conferred upon them by the statute, and upon a recommendation of the faculty of law, have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of the city of Baltimore, in token of their admiration for the great and distinguished ability and learning which have placed him at the head of his profession throughout the country, and have reflected so much lustre upon his native State of Maryland.

Maj. Safford, editor and proprietor of the Selma (Ala.) Times, was arraigned before the United States District Court, at Montgomery, on Saturday, charged by District Attorney Minnis with "libeling" the late grand jury. Judge Busteed could not see the "libel," and accordingly discharged Maj. Safford This district attorney, "clothed in a little brief authority," has simply made himself ridiculous, he being the only person in all Alabama conversing a libel out of Maj. Safford's article. Judge Busteed is deserving of praise for his just decision.

In regard to Jackson county the Quincy (Fla.) Journal says: "The Radical papers are basely slandering this county. The negroes there fight and kill each other, and they charge it upon the white people. They say that 'none of the murderers were arrested,' when they know that his Executive Knaveship has not appointed any officers with authority to arrest. Of course all this goes for the Kuklux Committee, and Jackson county seems doomed to be put under martial law, upon the authority of base slanders. It is a pretty hard case."

The Charleston (S. C.) News says: "The grand jury of Williamsburg has made its presentment, and of course found preposterous frauds in the county commissioner's office. This office appears to have been specially created for the purpose of wholesale stealing. At all events, whether specially so designed or not by that wise body of legislators, the late Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, it is certain that these officers have in every instance, as far as our information extends, proved themselves guilty of the most stupendous corruption ever heard of in these parts."

The Baltimore Sun of Monday says: About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a party of young men left the vicinity of Cockeysville for the purpose of spending the day in fishing. When they had reached Willow Spring Mr. James A. Bryan, one of the party, in attempting to raise his gun from the bottom of the boat, brought the hammer in contact with the seat, causing the gun to discharge, the load taking effect in his head, blowing the top of it off and killing him instantly. Justice Swain, of Baltimore county, held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age and unmarried.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig and Tribune of June 3d says: "Luther Turney, living in the northwestern portion of Henderson county, near the Madison line, was taken out one night this week by a couple of disguised men, and hung until he delivered up all the money he had in his possession. It is thought that the villians will be identified and brought to justice. Mr. Turner was a worthy soldier of the 'Lost Cause,' and was doubtless Kuklux-ed by the Radicals under the inspiration of Butler's Kuklux bill. It is a notable fact that these outrages have increased ten-fold since the passage of that infamous bill, and fixes, beyond cavil, the perpetration upon these scoundrels who were interested in bringing about military government in the South."

The Montgomery Advertiser, referring to the crops, says: "Cotton planting in North Carolina has fallen off 15 per cent.; cotton this season unusually poor. In South Carolina the crops are inferior and unpromising; one-fifth less cotton planted this year than last. Georgia—Average for acreage about 15 per cent. this year, with an unprecedentedly sorry prospect for the cotton crop. Mississippi falls off 15 per cent this year; weather unusually unfavorable; prospects gloomy and cheerless. Arkansas—about same as Mississippi. Louisiana—decrease of acreage 10 per cent; weather not an unfavorable as in other Southern States; prospects for cotton, however, not very fine. The total decrease in the acreage in cotton in the Southern States is about one million of acres, equal to about twelve or thirteen per cent. of the total number of acres in cultivation last year. This will probably be equivalent to a decrease of 300,000 bales from last year's crop. If the lands now in cultivation turn off a half crop (which is hardly probable), the product of the cotton-fields of the South for 1871 will only be 1,900,000 bales."

The Memphis Avalanche reports two cases of suicide on Sunday last. Dr. F. M. Willard, of St. Louis, deliberately put an end to his life by means of an overdose of morphine in his room on the third floor of the Overton House. Deceased had been in business at Memphis about six months and boarded at the Overton. He had lost considerable money through the failure of certain parties which caused to have been the cause of his death. Several letters were found in his room showing that the unfortunate man had deliberately committed suicide. The second case was that of Mr. Clarence A. Chesire, who committed suicide, in Lagrange, West Tennessee, Sunday morning by cutting his throat. The deed was done with a small, white-handled Congress knife, and required numerous attempts before it was accomplished. The instrument has never been found, horribly mangled where he had cut himself until death came to his relief. Mr. Chesire was a resident of Memphis, having been the clerk of the Worsham House for several years. He had been a merchant in Lagrange before the war, during the war was a Confederate soldier, and about a year or two ago returned to Lagrange and again entered into business with his brother, the firm name of Morton & Chesire. Deceased was three months ago married to a daughter of Hugh Davis, Esq., of Bolivar, Tennessee, a most estimable lady and one whose like himself was esteemed by every one. There seems little doubt but that Mr. Chesire was prompted by pecuniary troubles to the unfortunate act.

To Norfolk Direct.

We publish to-day the interesting communication which the Virginia commissioners, now in this city, addressed on yesterday to the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. We understand that the commission have been invited to confer with the Louisville Board of Trade, and with the City Council; but that, as their business is exclusively with the Louisville and Nashville company, they have preferred first to conclude their business with the company.

We also append to the communication the reply which the commissioners received from the directors of the Louisville and Nashville company, and we are gratified to learn that their reply satisfactorily meets the object of the Virginia commissioners in their visit to Louisville.

The letter to the company sets forth the measures which have been taken by Virginia and the citizens of the country south of the James, to connect with Louisville by a railroad running from the sea at Norfolk. It also accounts for the delay which overtook Virginia in the execution of her part of the great scheme. The prostration and impoverishment resulting from the war sufficiently explain this delay; and these difficulties having at last been measurably surmounted, she now sends a commission to our city to announce her purpose of at once resuming work on her portion of the line.

The commissioners take it for granted that our railroad authorities and people are fully alive to the value of the line now to be completed, and enter into no statement of the advantages which will belong to it. These will be numerous and great. It is well known that large quantities of western pork are consumed in the Carolinas and Virginia; and this road, by affording the most direct transit for this produce, will give Louisville great advantages in that trade.

It is conceded on all hands that the great staple of tobacco is better manipulated by the merchants and manufacturers of Virginia than by those of any other State. It will be worth much to Louisville as a center of tobacco trade in the West, and to Kentucky, a tobacco-producing State, to be brought into close and direct relations with tobacco merchants and manufacturers of Virginia.

In respect to foreign immigration also, this direct road to Norfolk, managed exclusively by a Virginia and a Kentucky company, will be of great value to the two States. At present the objection to the northern routes and ports, arising from the severity of the cold weather which prevails for several months of the year, is very great, the sufferings of immigrants being severe when brought to the Northern seaports and transported over Northern railroads. This objection will not exist to the port of Norfolk and to the road running thence to Louisville; for there is no weather so severe in winter on any part of this line that immigrants may not travel over it in comfort. The facilities of Louisville for transferring to the West immigrants coming from Norfolk will be greatly enhanced by the completion of our air-line road to St. Louis. We believe that in a few years it will become a favorite route of immigration, and that both Virginia and Kentucky will derive great accessions of population from this source.

But it would be impossible to anticipate all the advantages which our city would derive from a connection, exclusively in its own interest, directly with a port so admirably situated as Norfolk; and it is the unanimous sentiment of our people that the connection at Cumberland Gap of our own great road with Virginia's great road is second in importance to no other railroad enterprise whatever in which she is engaged.

The Humiliating Treaty.

The official document of the treaty concluded at Frankfort by the German and French Peace Commissioners shows that at this agreement between the two countries —it we can so call a treaty forced upon one of the contracting parties by the might of the other—is even more unfavorable for France than we had supposed it would be, from the information transmitted to us by the Atlantic cable. It is a startling illustration of the fact of how mere brutal force still prevails over humanity and justice. At no time, during the whole history of France, has such a humiliating treaty been imposed upon her people—humiliating, not only in its chief conditions and stipulations, but also in its minor details and in the pharaseology in which the different articles have been framed. It is not the contract of two nations willing to put an end to bloody strife and to settle their differences in an amicable manner, but the haughty statement of terms imposed by a proud conqueror upon a conquered and helpless foe —the ransom demanded by a triumphant highwayman from his fettered captive.

The stipulations of the peace preliminaries have not only not been moderated, but they have been made harsher. The time given to the French to raise the money demanded by the Germans has been decreased, and the money has to be paid all in gold, or in the best bank notes of Europe. The first five hundred millions of francs must be paid in thirty days after the ratification of the treaty of peace and the establishment of order in Paris; another thousand millions during the course of the year, and another installment of five hundred millions on the first of May, 1872. The three remaining milliards will have to be paid with interest at five per cent. on the 2d of May, 1874. This arrangement gives the French but three years in which to raise the money, instead of five.

Nor do the Germans, as had been agreed upon, propose to evacuate the Parisian forts and the surrounding departments after the first five hundred thousand francs of the indemnity have been paid. All these parts of the peace preliminaries which fixed a certain line of demarkation for the German troops in France have been wiped out of the treaty and in their stead there has been inserted an article which places it entirely at the discretion of the German Government to occupy France as long as it pleases. During those three years an immense German army will remain in France at the expense of the French Government, and if the sums which that government men has agreed to furnish for its support are not promptly paid in, the German Government has the right to levy taxes, not only in the occupied districts of France, but in all other parts of that country. In order to carry out the monstrous privilege given to them by this outrageous article the Germans must necessarily have possession of all France, and complete control of all its civil institutions.

The cable had brought us the news that JULES FAVRE had stoutly declined to conclude a treaty of commerce between France and Germany, stating that the immense sums required by France for the next few years would compel them to raise money by high tariff rates. This sounds well enough, but the treaty itself tells a widely different tale. It is true no treaty of commerce was concluded between the two nations, but instead of it a provision was included in the treaty which places to the Germans the same commercial privileges in France as to the inhabitants of the larger countries of Europe which are most favored in this regard by France, that is to say, England, Russia, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany as a treaty would have both. But it is not all, for during the next six months all the products of Alsatia and Lorraine are allowed to enter France duty free, but no reciprocal concession is made to France.

BISMARCK had good reason to be satisfied, and he hardly did justice to the matter when, in the sarcastic speech in which he announced this treaty to the German Reichsrath, he remarked that Germany could not have decently asked more from France. It is hard to imagine how Frenchmen could force themselves to sign such a document, but the explanation which the great German Chancellor gives of the manner in which he forced the French commissioners to sign the humiliating treaty goes far in throwing light on his peculiar diplomacy. "If we had not arrived at this arrangement," he said, "the German army would have occupied Paris, either by coming to an understanding with the Commune or by using force." This implies that BISMARCK had doubtless secretly negotiated with the rebels of Paris, and thus, by intimidations, obtained the submission of the regular government of Versailles to the humiliating treaty. If this should prove true, it would add another and still heavier guilt to the terrible list of crimes committed by the Paris Commune.

This treaty of peace will only serve to increase the hatred existing between the two nations. Henceforth it will be the mission, the sole purpose, of France to take revenge for her humiliation.

"A Terrible Temptation."

We presume many of our readers are interested in CHARLES READE's new story with the above title. We certainly are ourselves. Mr. READE is a master of good English, and his style is curt and vigorous. He has a fine appreciation of dramatic situations, and understands the management of a novel. To speak of him as the best male writer of fiction would be no great compliment, but would probably be correct. Yet his latest story is of such a character that, though widely read, we venture to say that not often has it been discussed in mixed gatherings of both sexes. In this novel a cast-off mistress figures very prominently, and in a manner that the author would have us admire. Now free-handed liberality, courage and skill are the very features of many a villain's character that render him so dangerously attractive to youth. These furnish the gloss to cover over the trickery, the meanness and the knavery that would infallibly disgust the inexperienced and warn them away from the perilous companionship. It may, perhaps, be possible, and even desirable, for a repentant Magdalene to be forgiven and allowed to resume her proper place in society, but the impassable barrier exists in the woman's own mind—she can never forgive herself. This fact is powerfully recognized by BRET HARTE, through all whose stories runs that minor key of sorrow over innocence and purity forever lost, that makes his stories the saddest of all to read. But this delicate appreciation of a spiritual fact, if not utterly lacking in Mr. READE, is not clearly set forth by him in this story.

As the tale progresses the first disreputable woman disappears, but her sister, a seduced and seducing liar of a servant, is then brought forward, in whom, we are glad to say, we are shown nothing redeeming. She persuades her childless mistress to pass off the offspring of shame as the legitimate heir to the estate of her husband, the hero of the story. From the very beginning, vicious practices, of a nature that are usually kept private, and circumstances that a natural instinct of modesty in human nature tends to conceal, Mr. READE not only speaks of in the plainest language, but makes the basis for the construction of his story. There are many passages that contain expressions that one would hesitate to read aloud to an audience containing young women; not because the passages are licentious, but simply indelicate. We do not accuse the author of the least atom of pruriency, but only of deliberate coarseness. The novelists of the first half of the last century wrote for male readers almost exclusively, and it is by no means to be regretted that the progress of society has banished broad jokes and coarse expressions from general literature. Mr. READE may say that it is a mere matter of taste, and that our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers were as pure and virtuous as any of the present generation. We do not doubt it, but his way of treating subjects tabooed from general conversation is not the conventional one, and therefore the burden of proof is upon him to show that he is right and every one else wrong.

We are inclined to think, however, that this coarseness is an affectation, and for that reason his present novel will not add to his already brilliant reputation. Unfortunately, too, there are other marks of snobishness apparent in his latest work apart from his willful improprieties of speech In the last installment but one of his story is a description of the apartments of a literary man that is equal to anything that DISRAELI, prince of snobs, has written in Lothair about the upholstery business. Green velvet curtains, white and gold pillars, plate-glass, great mirrors from floor to ceiling, velvet-pile carpets, masterpieces of painting in gilt frames on the walls, oak and highly-polished marqueterie furniture help to make up a picture that produces an amusing rather than an imposing effect. And the details are such that one cannot mistake the proprietor of all this complete and elegant outfit for any one but the author himself. Purse-proud aristocrats cannot excel in vanity the author who is overcome with a sense of his own importance.

When Mr. READE carried on a noble and glorious warfare against terrible social wrongs and frightful abuses he made our hearts burn within us as we recognized the brave and able champion of the oppressed. When his words were freighted with a purpose, and his pen drove furiously against wrongs intrenched in prejudice and sheltered by obscurity, he rose superior to silly artifices and vulgar clapping. The sympathies of his great number of readers were with him, and his own blazing indignation kindled in their hearts a corresponding flame of feeling against the outrages he so scathingly rebuked. But he is not animated in his present novel by any theme that appeals to the justice and manhood of all human nature. He is playing the part of the carpet knight, while his armor hangs idle on the wall; and we who have seen him in the dust and fury of the conflict hardly recognize the affected coxcomb who struts so pompously before us in the pages of the "Terrible Temptation."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

For $3 Per Line

we will insert an advertisement one month in forty-one first-class New York newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Sine Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A Brick Dwelling,

located on the north side of Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, will be sold at auction this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted corners and improved steel swing-rods, at O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Winternmith's Iodized and Sulphurine, the Great Blood Purifier,

of Sulphurine borax grease cures Scratch in the door. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory:—"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of the medicine in scrofula. Ulcerous and syphilitic, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found to subtract all the impurities. Winternmith's Iodized Sar-saparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with the addition of Iodine, so essential to the cure. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken twenty bottles of your alterative for syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found to subtract all the impurities. Winternmith's Iodized Sar-saparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with the addition of Iodine, so essential to the cure. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

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"I have taken twenty bottles of your alterative for what I supposed was a combination of Scrofula and Syphilis, and am satisfied that I am entirely cured. I have also used it in my family for children troubled with Scrofula, and can recommend it as a valuable medicine. R. A. GRESHAM."

Price $2 cents by mail. Address the author, JR. CURRIE, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. myll eod1y

Rosadalis for Diseases Peculiar to Females.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 3, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—I desire to call your attention to the case of Mrs. Hatton. You will remember that last summer I had called you to her case for relief from that of falling of the womb, or a similar affection, of which trouble she had been suffering for years. She cured two bottles of Rosadalis, which, with a few more bottles, I am happy to say, have had the most beneficial and gratifying effect.

You are at liberty to refer to me, and use Mrs. Hatton's name, if you so desire, in making known the merits of Rosadalis for the above diseases.

In conclusion, accept the thanks of Mrs. H., and compliments of

Yours truly, E. C. HATTON,
myst deod1w Register U. S. Land Office.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not soil the skin, but imparts a beautiful and natural black or brown. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 eodly

LOCAL NOTICES.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks; and save the loss on packing-boxes. The trunks you will remember, are to be found at D. O'Hare's. While you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Do you wish a quiet and pleasant home in a good neighborhood? Then call and see the beautiful residence this evening at 5 o'clock, Second street, between Kentucky and St. Catherine. S. S. Medlote.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks? It embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cocoaine

is the best hair-dressing

If you want a trunk that you can

shrow out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks There is no discount on them.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. B. MILLER'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 53 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap5 dsSeptl

THE BATTLE AND THE VICTORY.

The fight is over. Competition is at an end. The bombugs who have disgraced so many heads and endangered so many lives are "whipped out," and

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

remains master of the field, and is acknowledged to be the Standard Hair Dye of America. A

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

would show scores of charlatans stranded on their backs. Indorsed by Professor CHILTON as pure and harmless, and accepted by the public as matchless in its operation, the Excelsior Dye laughs all rivalry to scorn. As an exquisite dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

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THE CELEBRATED Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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MANHOOD. 154th Edition!

CONSULTING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Dr. Foster or Fellowship, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Honorary Member Medical Faculty of Paris, &c., &c., &c.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the cause and cure of Premature Decline in Man, showing how health is lost and how restored. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, Sterility, &c., &c. Weakness brought on by early abuse or excess, and the remedies therefor—the result of 30 years' successful practice.

Price 25 cents by mail. Address the author, JR. CURRIE, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. myll eod1y

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MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights,

Louisville Commandery, No. 1, K. T., will meet in regular conclave, this (Thursday) evening, June 8th, at 8 o'clock, for K. T. order. By order of

S. S. PARKER, Commander.

Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County.

THE members of the Democratic Executive Committee for Jefferson county are requested to meet at the Assenger office on Saturday next, June 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m. 1st dcd10 S. L. OARR, Chairman.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Dodge, Rhorer & Co. was dissolved 1 June 5d, 1871, by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as before by J. GEO. DODGE, Sr., and M. M. RHORER, under the style of Dodge, Rhorer & Co., and they alone are authorized to collect the business of the old firm. J. GEO. DODGE,
M. M. RHORER,
A. PEABODY.

Copartnership.

LOUISVILLE, June 3, 1871.

We have this day associated ourselves together for the manufacture and sale of plows and castings, under the style of Dodge, Rhorer & Co.

J. GEO. DODGE,
M. M. RHORER,
jed deodtf A. PEABODY.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Law Liberary Company at the Chancery Court room on the 10th inst., at 8½ o'clock p. m.

jed dtd WM. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY,

Jacob street, between Hancock and Clay.

RUDLOFF, SETTLE & CO.

BOOTS and SHOES

FASTENED WITH

CABLE SCREW WIRE

Are now taking the lead of all other kinds. Their exceeding Pliability, Durability, and Economy, and their Water-proof Qualities, have commended them to the use of Sportsmen, Base Ball Players, and the Government, as well as to the general public. Ask your dealer for a pair.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

L. G. SWETT & CO., 90 Milk st., Boston, manufacture CHILDREN'S SHOES with the CABLE SCREW WIRE. my21 dlm

Krug Champagne Wine.

A FULL supply of quarts and pints of this superior Wine, first arrival since the war in France.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my25 eod1m 525 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Claret Wine.

A SUPERIOR article of Table Claret, in casks and cases.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my25 eod1m 525 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky Whiskies.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of the best brands of Kentucky, from one to five years old.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my25 eod1m 525 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Brandies and Wines.

A CHOICE stock of pure French Brandy, Sherry and Port Wine, for medicinal purposes.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my25 eod1m 525 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Window Cornice.

We manufacture a very superior quality of GILT AND ROSEWOOD AND GILT AND WALNUT CORNICE, which can be washed and are much handsomer and preferable to brass.

☞ Orders promptly attended to at

75 Fourth street.

HOMEOPATHY.

DR. L. F. VAN BUREN,
168 Fifth st., between Green and Walnut sts.,

WILL continue the practice of his profession in this city. The treatment of Children and Chronic Diseases of Females has been made a specialty by him. Chronic sore throat radically cured by local Homeopathic treatment. Before accepting this system Dr. V. B. was a graduate and practitioner of the Allopathic (or old) school of medicine in New York City.

KAYE & WILSON

Offer the best quality of

Pittsburg, Pomeroy, and Cannel

COAL

At the lowest market price. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Yards give us a call. Office No. 32 Fourth st., between Main and River, west side. my27 dlm

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL,

FROM ALL POOLS

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Associate Temple Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dlf

LOUDERBACK & RUMLER,

Importers and Manufacturers of

BASKETS, &c.

47 Maiden Lane, New York.

my11 dlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville Water Attention, Consumers.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Water Commissioners will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, June 12th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the rates for water, with such other business as may be presented. Consumers generally are invited to be present.

By order of the Board.

GEO. M. PROCTER,
Proprietor.

Nicolson Pavement Debtors.

THE Court of Appeals having determined the question of the validity of the Nicolson Pavement Debt, all persons are informed that the warrants against delinquents will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection, and they can be paid, if desired, at the office of the undersigned.

By virtue of the above, immediate attention at attorney's fee, the costs of court, and the interest accruing can all be saved.

Attorneys for the Contractors.

CITY BOARD OF UNDERDRAINS.

A T a meeting held this day it was resolved that from this date until further notice the members of this Board will close their offices at 3 p. m.

H. McDONALD, Secty.

The Louisville Female College.

THE annual examination at this institution begins on Monday, June 12th, at 9 a. m. promptly, and will continue from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. continuously until 12th, m., and on Tuesday and Wednesday nights and from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Thursday, June 15th, is commencement day. The Alumni Meet at 10 a. m. The Board of Trustees meet at 2 p. m. and at 7 p. m. in the Methodist church corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. The friends of the pupils whose names read their essays and receive their diplomas.

By the annual request of Rev. Henry C. Settle, will be delivered the same evening. The public are invited. 1st dcd10 E. PRATTMAN, Prest.

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine,
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, first brands;
10 lbs Bariodide;
1,000 ozs Iodine;
10 lbs Nitrate Bismuth;
10 lbs Hydriate of Chloral, first brands;
200 lbs Cudbear;

For sale by

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh7 eod1y Wholesale Druggists, 379 Main st.

Drugs

100 LBS Gum Myrrh,
2 cases Gum Arabic,
50 lbs Powd Rhubarb,
100 lbs Powd Jalap,

For sale by

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh8 eod1y Wholesale Druggists 379 Main st.

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Carnrick, Leonard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Brown & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Specialties "

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh8 eod1y Wholesale Druggists, 379 Main st.

CLAY obtains Blotches and Fractional Currency in exchange for any dollar and upward at the counter of the Bank of Louisville.

THEODORE HARRIS, President.
ja13 dlm

Notice

IS hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Belmont Iron Works Company have petitioned for opening of Hillebrand by them for shorter labor until their said road is macadamized.

JAMES KRIGWIN,
Warden Indiana Block Prison, South.
Jeffersonville, May 29, 1871. my30 d1w

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, on Real Estate security. Apply to or address me, save trouble and correspondence.

my6 dlm L. L. ANDERSON.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

J. G. Mathers & Co., Complaint
E. M. Lane, Defendant } In Chancery, No. 24,128.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front on Preston street of 25 feet, and extending back same width 150 feet to an alley known as Hall's alley, and being the 2d adjoining lot on Stewart's and Crutchfield's addition to Shipp's and Hardy's survey, and the same lot which the purchaser will be required to

Courier-Journal.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

...Mexico, offers $500 apiece for ... scalps.

...ERTHORNBURNE We hope Pitts... will be extended now.

...and colors are fashionable for exterior... New York architecture.

...ockers is a Pennsylvania town. A place ...t name ought Tidiouta.

...Thomas Boreman is the unhappy ...ation of an Indiana divine.

...traveler's remark on reaching the great ...ain valley—"Yosemite-y grand."

...ow has realized $138,000 in seven ... She will summer at Newport.

...Illinoisans discourage their potato... with expectorated extract of tobacco.

...festive potato bug has reached Dayton... ports on the hat-rims of inoffensive Day...

...bad when writing doctors once go... They Yandell their subjects without

...KNOW counts its potato bugs by mil... The Louisville Commercial will send a ...ure.

...MERICUS TOOMBS, of Georgia, declines to ...the live thunder from its home in the ... other."

...FFERSON DAVIS and Gen. Grant in no way ...ch other. Jeff. "accepts nothing;" ...ecorates everything.

...ompany young men when:" in New York ...olled fifty dollars to the Don Simmons ...which now amounts to the gorgeous ...of $1,005.

...quoting a desirable paragraph, as the Cincinnati scribbler sure ...ously does, "And this is will" He doesn't know ...t is himself.

...-fighting army of the German ... 1,872 number 700,000 men. It's ...for Germany, but it's discouraging ...Burritt and General Disarmament.

...DE MOLTKE HEFFTER is what they ...mark's Minister to the French Re...

We invite the attention of Pittsburg Gomm's rear name. He might be in... to part with that H.

PATRICK DUFFY, sentenced to be ... in St. Louis, remarked to the Judge: ...'s all right; I'll free it like a man if I ...ot to." Pat is regarded as quite a hero, ...s still draw a big crowd.

...mense policemen's "shoulders are bow... the weight of heads; his ear is ...d; his nose is like a hammer; he carries ...e is a sling." The artist who did the ...ce knew that that officer won't poison ...ore dogs o' his'n.

...future Mr. Nilsson has arrived from ...pe. His name is Ronzand, he has chest... hair, wears his sandy whiskers in English ...s is very pleasant, sociably, and will ...in commercial pursuits in Gotham, ...ow.

...news comes from Boston that the eyes ...nfalo Goad, chief of the Comanches, ...to penetrate and divine the very ...hts of the one on whom they are direct... Mr. Goad to "doing" Boston in com... with John Henry Stone-Calf and other ...red men.

...Polaris, in good, sociable, every-day ...age, means the "North Star"—a name ...way appropriate and forcible, because ...member of Congress could realize ...debate like Secretary Robeson had ...gned his duty, so far as naming the ...gus concerned.—[The Gushing Olivia.

...Chicago Times says: "A woman with ...d in her arms entered a Nine Island ...n canon yesterday afternoon. She stood ...about ten minutes, and then the half-...l fully grown man who had seen her did ...em at all ashamed by the action of a ...lady who gave up her seat to the moth... child."

...n his hair nicely oiled in ringlets and ...r around his heavy neck, hair and beard ...ant, and but a little tarned in color, a ...r silver spectacles in his hand, and his ...r all in bags, and his ball-dress cut so ...ise of his knees and feet, Brigham Young ...as mankind with seignoral hospitality.—...go Tribune Letter.

...San Francisco Bulletin says: "The fact ...from 500 to 700 emigrants leave this port ...steamer for Oregon may induce us... in proportion. It does not follow... that because the tide of prosperity ...at present in favor of Oregon, it is ...arily ebbing with us. It is, in fact, ...e contrary. We are gaining our share ...flesh. The attention of capitalists is ...drawn to our State at present than at ...riod of its history; and the number of ...rs of this class looking out for profitable ...ments never was so numerous."

...orfa, "the gushing," gives a faithful de... of Captain Hall, of the Polaris: ...tain Hall, in height, towers above the ...re of his sex, and his shoulders are very ...in proportion. He is what might be ...'powerfully made' if it were not for ...es of soft oleaginous matter that have ...me mysterious way harnessed every ...and yet it would be hard to call ...in Hall 'fat.' He is just in that happy ...condition in which a man should be ...being fitted out by the United States ...o grasp the North Pole. No serious ...on be found with his features, and his ...s what Jenny Lind would call his ...particulars, would form 'turquoise blue.' ...means by this, surface without depth. ...he there is no warring of the elements of ...an's mind. He has but a single object ...ife: Arctic discovery. A slug-e idea stamps ...on his features. When you know this ...now the man. If Captain Hall were a ...he would be called 'fair, fat, and ...'"

FOREIGNERS.

...NCE gains 40,000 inhabitants and 51,357 ...res of territory in the direction of Bel... by the exchange settled in the negotia... at Frankfort. She loses in the direction ...uxemburg 7,825 inhabitants and 9,966 ...res. The difference to her advantage is ...re 32,715 inhabitants and 41,391 hec...

...SCURE D. CONWAY writes that the Uni... College, London, is much better as an ...ution of learning than either Oxford or ...idge, and that it is so regarded by the ...men of England. The heads that con... the intellectual every day work of Great ...n receive their instruction and are mold... the London University.

...Pasalon Play at Oberammergau, inter... last year by the war, is to be renewed ...e 24th of June, this year, by a troupe ...Bavarian King. None of the chief ...were killed during the campaign, as ...were assigned to garrison duty. The ...representing Christ was not permit... out of his hospital, lest it look...

...John Stuart Mill the London Times re... Mr. Mill was born to excite ...and disappoint expectation. He is al... gay and always abortive. With never... freshness and inexhaustible good-na... ...ishes before each audience his old ...d at the beginning of all things, and ...es us triumphantly up to a dead wall."

...RLES, Duke of Brunswick, the great ...ed fancier, now at Geneva, is so con... about the safety of his rare jewels that ...ps them guarded day and night, and ...ently starts from his sleep, dreaming that ...s been robbed. The possession of his ...ls is such a fearful responsibility to ...e he has lost all rest and no peace. In his ...e he has bequeathed all his diamonds, esti... to be worth two or three millions, to ...e Prince Imperial.

...house at Urbino where Raffaelle was ...nd on one of the walls of which his ..., Giovanni Santi, painted a fresco repre... the great artist as a child sleeping in ...father's arms, is to be purchased of ...Giuseppe Albani, who offers it for ...francs. The Raffaelle Academy in that ...re to buy it; but, not having money ...hand, they have opened a subscription for ...purpose, inviting every one to contribute. ...ded to an American that $5,000 can... be raised at once to purchase the house o...rince of painters.

...HERALD correspondent writes just after ...ll of Paris: "There is nothing so suc...ful as success. M. Thiers is to-day as lav... praised as he was yesterday heavily ...ed. His ovation is declared wonderful, ...reports beyond conception. He is spoken ...not merely as the chief of the Executive ...r, but as the de facto Commander-in-...f of all the forces. 'Mon Dieu! Mon... ' exclaimed a man to me this morning to ...f a few days ago I had to defend M. ...from accusations the most grave, ...Dieu! that Thiers is a marvelous fellow; ...nows everything.'"

...transfusion of blood as a remedy for ...rtal vitality was recently attempted with ...plete success in a Berlin hospital. The ...ent was a soldier on whom amputation ...been performed, and who became so ...k from the consequent loss of blood that ...life was despaired of. As a last resource ...of the attending surgeons selected a ...thy Bavarian, and took from him the ...er quantity of blood, which, after being ...freed from albumen by filtering, and raised by artificial means to blood-heat, was injected into the veins of the dying soldier. He began at once to recover.

...WILLIAM, of Germany, is a direct descend... of the venerable Admiral Coligny, whose ...ay hair was dabbed in his own blood at ...the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The fol...lowing is the lineage of the Emperor William ...on the Coligny side: 1. Gaspard de Coligny, Comte de Chatillon, murdered on St. Bartholomew's night, Aug. 24, 1572. 2. Louise de Coligny, Princess of Orange (wife of the Liberator of the Netherlands). 3. Frederick Henry of Orange, Governor of the Netherlands. 4 Louise Henriette of Orange, Electress of Brandenburg and wife of the Elector Frederic, the first King of Prussia. 5. Frederick William I 6. Prince Augustus William, brother of Frederick the Great. 7. Frederick William II. 8. Frederick William II. 9. Emperor William I.

...A BEET-root distillery, says an English journal, established by Mr. Campbell, of Buscot park, near Faringdon, on his estate, has closed its operations for the season, with so far satisfactory results as to induce him to make preparations for sowing upward of 800 acres with the beet-root for next season. Upward of 60,000 gallons were produced this season, and there is now an increasing demand for beet-root spirit, as it has been found to contain qualities for the manufacture of British spirits superior to that produced from grain. The certain but sure progress of beet-root cultivation is now an ascertained fact in England, both for the production of sugar and distillation, and many leading agriculturists assert that in a few years there will be many sugar factories and distilleries among the agricultural population.

CIVILIZATION IN WISCONSIN.

A Pleasant Party of "Respected Citizens" Lynch an Idiot Murderer.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

[Oconto, Wis., Letter to Green Bay Advocate.]

There was a dance in this city Tuesday evening at Turner Hall, over Kiels' butcher shop. Owing to noise, previous disturbance of some parties were shut out from the hall. One man by the name of *Ludwig Nehr* (pronounced Noyer) armed himself with a revolver and a long knife and announced his determination of protecting the place or injuring some one before the evening was over. Report says he has been a drunkard two months. He came from Green Bay, is a German, and was working at the time in Kiasz' shop.

At about 11 o'clock at night he rushed down the stairs from the hall and, in some fracas, drew his saber and severely cut a man (whose name is forgotten) in both arms. Then, running out on the platform, where several were standing or sitting, he drew his revolver and, at some slight word of provocation, fired. At this those sitting there began to run, and he fired again. This time Joseph Ruelle (a son of Frank Ruelle, of this place), who had been quietly sitting on the steps, while it is supposed, in the act of running away, was shot through the head. He was not found for some minutes. Then Nehr was arrested by an officer, assisted by parties arriving, and, after being roughly handled and narrowly escaping lynching at the hands of Inspector of Mayor Smith and others, he was taken to jail.

Of course there was great excitement and indignation. Joseph Ruelle was a young man of pleasing manners, popular with all, and is just pride to his parents.

From the time popular feeling began to grow more intense. The next morning a crowd surrounded the jail, and toward noon an examination was held by E. Hart, Esq., and the prisoner committed, with directions to be taken to the Brown county jail on account of the insecurity of our present miserable structure. He was to go to Green Bay at noon, but by that time a crowd, headed by the frantic father of the boy, seemed determined to prevent his removal. Anson, through the persuasion of the Mayor, the father and crowd dispersed, and the prisoner was not removed; and many believed that the people would reflect and let the law take its course.

At about dusk of last night the mob gathered again, led by the exasperated father of the murdered boy, numbering something like five hundred, broke open the jail, tore the prisoner from the cell and dragged him a short distance beyond the Methodist church, and hung him. There was no sympathy for the prisoner. The woman and child, high and low, wished him dead, nor to die. It is currently reported that he acknowledged he had killed others elsewhere, and that this was the third or fourth murder he had committed. Still, over a large class of our citizens a temporary gloom has fallen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About 5 o'clock p. m. a crowd assembled in front of the jail, and, upon the arrival of the father of the murdered boy, demanded of Sheriff Wheelock and his deputy possession of the prisoner. The they sternly refused. The first then attempted to batter down the door of the jail-door and failed. A short time after some dozen men, with a heavy piece of timber, arrived on the ground and burst the front door open.

A general rush then, and in a few minutes the unfortunate wretch was in the hands of the mob, a rope was placed around his neck, and he was dragged from the jail to the bridge on Section 16, where he was hung, shot, and Nehr was on his knees apparently in prayer. An effort was here made to spare his life. It was then decided by vote to hang him on the spot where he committed the outrage, and the crowd seemed for a time to rush toward that place. He was, however, taken along Section 16 street, to Mr. Hillege's house, and hung up to a tree on that place. His body remained there hanging during the greater part of the night, but at daylight there was no vestige left of the outrage, and up to the time the whereabouts of the body remains a mystery.

There is some talk of a confession by the murderer, but without ground. He merely asked to be spared until morning.

His last words are reported not to be of the most religious, but, because of the great excitement, it is difficult for any one to say anything positive in relation to that. Nehr was fearfully beaten on Monday night while being conveyed to the jail. On Tuesday morning I saw him in prison, and heard him questioned, while the doctor was dressing his wounds, as to the precedents of the night before. He claimed to have no recollection of what had passed, and attributed any difficulty that took place to intoxication.

The facts prior to the murder are briefly these: An association of Germans were to have a dance. A band was employed, of which Ruelle was a member. He was notified by Nehr and others that his services were not required, and thereupon took away his instruments that he had loaned to the other members, leaving the ball with only one violin. He then went down stairs, and remained talking to some persons on the street. Nehr then appeared from the hall and ordered the parties to leave, and he reported to have said that if they did not go he would shoot. The answer of "get out," or "shut up," or some such expression, came from the parties on the sidewalk, and some say that Nehr was struck by some missile. The firing took place, the first shot without effect, and the second resulting in the death of Ruelle.

At the inquest and preliminary examination there were no other facts brought to light. The prisoner was asked at the examination if he had anything to say. Had he had any remarks to make it would have been impossible for him to have made them, he was in such a terrible condition from the effects of beer received, and merely answered "No." He had the appearance of a man lost to the midst of the recollection of his surroundings.

There seemed to be more of the idiot in his face, rendered fearfully horrid by the swollen condition of his eyes and cheeks. Death, once it was, must have been a blessing to the poor fellow, for his torture was certainly severe. He, however, clung to life, with all the desperation possible, and even tried to relieve all his neck by clasping the tree with his feet, as he was hoisted, the mob preventing even that last hope by dragging him ruthlessly by force from the support, and allowing the body to dash each time against the tree. Unbecoming jests and speculations were not infrequent, and the horrible affair seemed more of mirth than any realization of the horrible deed.

The Eccentric Englishman who Willed Eleven Millions to the United States.

[Cincinnati Gazette New York Special.]

In the absence of more legitimate occupation, the Associated Press agency in this city, together with a small number of special correspondents, who seem to have no other news to send to their papers concerning the affairs of great their more enterprising contemporaries have printed the day previous, made a concerted onslaught upon the certain statement made in these dispatches to the effect that an Englishman, named Derby, residing in New York, had made a will bequeathing to the United States government $11,000,000, provided that said government would guarantee to pay to the heirs of said Derby three per cent. per annum interest on the whole amount. The truth of these statements would not be reiterated, but for the fact that Secretary Boutwell has been cited as authority, denying that any such will had ever been made. Every statement here before furnished by your correspondent as regards this will is absolutely true. The following additional details are given for general information: The party making the will is an Englishman named Derby, and has made all his money in the immense business in New York. At present this money is invested in English securities to the three per cent. basis. The will provides that the United States shall have control of the entire sum, to dispose of as it may seem fit, and only the interest is to be paid. If seven are passed for the interest on the same, there are further provisions, to the effect that the government shall keep a record of all marriages and births among the heirs. The conditions of the will are that in case the Government does not accept the offer, the property shall be distributed among the heirs according to the laws of inheritance prevailing in Massachusetts. The will is now in the hands of a lawyer in New York, and has not been submitted to the Treasury Department, except in an indirect manner.

[Recent events in Paris, says a writer in the Golden Age, have given new and startling impressiveness to Mackay's reflections on the atrocities of the first French Revolution, that civilization itself may engender the barbarism that will destroy it; "that in the heart of great capitals, in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theaters, and libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance may produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under Attila, and Vandals more best on destruction than those who followed Genseric."]

OUR VIRGINIA CONNECTIONS.

The Commissioners of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad to the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville.

TO END WHARF AT NORFOLK.

The following communication from the Commissioners of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, who recently arrived in this city from Virginia, was made to the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday:

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, June 6, 1871.

To the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, held at Lynchburg, Va., on the 18th ultimo, it was resolved,

"That the Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, of Lynchburg; Hon. George W. Bolling, of Petersburg; W. W. Gwathmey, Esq., of Norfolk; Col. Wm. Watts, of Roanoke; Gen. P. C. Johnston, of Lee; and Col. R. W. Hughes, of Washington, D., and they are hereby appointed a commission on the part of this company to proceed at the earliest day to the city of Louisville, and by conference with the authorities of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the city of Louisville, determine on what day the connection of this company's line with that of the Louisville and Nashville R-lroad Company shall be made, and on such commission, on the part of this company, having authority to make such authorities of our company's residence to carry its road to Cumberland Gap at the earliest day within which it is possible to accomplish the physical work involved."

The undersigned are here in pursuance of the action embodied in the foregoing resolution, which sufficiently explains the character and object of our mission.

It may be proper for us to give, in some detail, the history of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad enterprise, from Norfolk on the Atlantic to the Ohio river, which we are now ownlng.al is recommended to your favorable consideration as a route from Cumberland Gap as rendering an assurance that you will meet it there with your own road.

It has been a favorite policy with Virginia for many years to connect her cities and harbors with the country watered by the Ohio, and the cities bordering on that river. She has had two plans of connection. One of them from Richmond by a railroad running through the counties on the north side of James river to points on the upper Ohio, looking to Cincinnati; the other from Norfolk, through the counties on the south side of the James, to Cumberland Gap, where it would meet the road at Louisville. We are here representing the latter road, the members of our commission being residents of counties on the line from Norfolk, Petersburg and Lynchburg and the counties of Roanoke, Washington and Lee. We thus locally as well as officially represent a line of road which is now in process of construction, and which, from the proportion of three-fifths of the executive contributed by the State, and two-fifths by individuals and corporations.

In 1853 the fourth company was chartered, called the Virginia and Tennessee, which, for the purpose of completing the line to Cumberland Gap, there to meet Kentucky with a continuation, thereby forming a continental railroad from Hampton Roads at the ocean, to the great falls of the Ohio. To the last company, also, Virginia subscribed, as her part three-fifths of the original stock, amounting to fifteen hundred thousand dollars. But she required, as a condition precedent to the payment of her subscription (which by its very magnitude declared her eagerness to join your State at the border and to Louisville), that the road from Kentucky that you would, within a reasonable time, meet her at Cumberland Gap. The line, also, was to be proportioned, as a condition delayed the undertaking of the road from Bristol to the Gap for several years. The road was finished, however, was the company organized until 1859, by which time the Board of Public Works of Virginia was satisfied from reports from your State as satisfied the condition of the charter which has been mentioned. By 1860 the surveys between Bristol and Cumberland Gap had been completed, and the contracts let, and the work of construction was commenced, and was under vigorous prosecution in April, 1861, when the war put a stop to all enterprises of the sort in Virginia.

But neither during nor since the war has Virginia for a moment relinquished the purpose to complete that part of a line of road from Norfolk, via Cumberland Gap, to Louisville, from which she has expected the greatest advantage to her cities and her commercial interests.

The prostrate condition of all her industrial and financial interests at the close of the war, resulting from the war, has, however, disabled her, until now, from resuming the construction of the unfinished portions of the railroad line. Appropriations from the State treasury were not to be thought of. Private subscriptions from the local communities were equally impossible. The great work, for several years she could do nothing.

But, finally, the plan was conceived by Gen. Wm. Mahone, President of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company, of consolidating all the different companies of the whole line into one company, which would have the relinquishment from the State of her public stock in, and a release of the mortgages for loans which she held upon, these several roads, and of employing the credit and resources derived by this consolidation and these releases for the completion of the road.

It has been time to carry into execution this conception; but, after full discussion, and, some earnest controversy, it has been accomplished. On Tuesday one of the companies which have been mentioned have been consolidated into one under the name of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, and Gen. Mahone has been elected as its President for five years. The State has transfered all the shares which she held in the local companies to the board of directors of the general one, and she has released whatever mortgage debts she held against any company for the benefit of the consolidation.

The line of railroad was at first chartered as four distinct roads and so four several companies. The first covered the section of eighty miles between Norfolk and Petersburg; the second, called the South Side road, of one hundred and twenty miles, covered the section between Petersburg and Lynchburg; and the third, called the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, stretched from Lynchburg, two hundred miles, to Bristol, on the Tennessee border. All three of these works were completed and in operation by the year 1855, and were made to perform important service for the Southern Confederacy during the war by the facility it just price to its parents.

From the time popular feeling began to grow more intense. The next morning a crowd surrounded the jail, and toward noon an examination was held by E. Hart, Esq., and the prisoner committed, with directions to be taken to the Brown county jail on account of the insecurity of our present miserable structure. He was to go to Green Bay at noon, but by that time a crowd, headed by the frantic father of the boy, seemed determined to prevent his removal. Anson, through the persuasion of the Mayor, the father and crowd dispersed, and the prisoner was not removed; and many believed that the people would reflect and let the law take its course.

At about dusk of last night the mob gathered again, led by the exasperated father of the murdered boy, numbering something like five hundred, broke open the jail, tore the prisoner from the cell and dragged him a short distance beyond the Methodist church, and hung him. There was no sympathy for the prisoner. The woman and child, high and low, wished him dead, nor to die. It is currently reported that he acknowledged he had killed others elsewhere, and that this was the third or fourth murder he had committed. Still, over a large class of our citizens a temporary gloom has fallen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About 5 o'clock p. m. a crowd assembled in front of the jail, and, upon the arrival of the father of the murdered boy, demanded of Sheriff Wheelock and his deputy possession of the prisoner. The they sternly refused. The first then attempted to batter down the door of the jail-door and failed. A short time after some dozen men, with a heavy piece of timber, arrived on the ground and burst the front door open.

A general rush then, and in a few minutes the unfortunate wretch was in the hands of the mob, a rope was placed around his neck, and he was dragged from the jail to the bridge on Section 16, where he was hung, shot, and Nehr was on his knees apparently in prayer. An effort was here made to spare his life. It was then decided by vote to hang him on the spot where he committed the outrage, and the crowd seemed for a time to rush toward that place. He was, however, taken along Section 16 street, to Mr. Hillege's house, and hung up to a tree on that place. His body remained there hanging during the greater part of the night, but at daylight there was no vestige left of the outrage, and up to the time the whereabouts of the body remains a mystery.

There is some talk of a confession by the murderer, but without ground. He merely asked to be spared until morning.

His last words are reported not to be of the most religious, but, because of the great excitement, it is difficult for any one to say anything positive in relation to that. Nehr was fearfully beaten on Monday night while being conveyed to the jail. On Tuesday morning I saw him in prison, and heard him questioned, while the doctor was dressing his wounds, as to the precedents of the night before. He claimed to have no recollection of what had passed, and attributed any difficulty that took place to intoxication.

The facts prior to the murder are briefly these: An association of Germans were to have a dance. A band was employed, of which Ruelle was a member. He was notified by Nehr and others that his services were not required, and thereupon took away his instruments that he had loaned to the other members, leaving the ball with only one violin. He then went down stairs, and remained talking to some persons on the street. Nehr then appeared from the hall and ordered the parties to leave, and he reported to have said that if they did not go he would shoot. The answer of "get out," or "shut up," or some such expression, came from the parties on the sidewalk, and some say that Nehr was struck by some missile. The firing took place, the first shot without effect, and the second resulting in the death of Ruelle.

At the inquest and preliminary examination there were no other facts brought to light. The prisoner was asked at the examination if he had anything to say. Had he had any remarks to make it would have been impossible for him to have made them, he was in such a terrible condition from the effects of beer received, and merely answered "No." He had the appearance of a man lost to the midst of the recollection of his surroundings.

There seemed to be more of the idiot in his face, rendered fearfully horrid by the swollen condition of his eyes and cheeks. Death, once it was, must have been a blessing to the poor fellow, for his torture was certainly severe. He, however, clung to life, with all the desperation possible, and even tried to relieve all his neck by clasping the tree with his feet, as he was hoisted, the mob preventing even that last hope by dragging him ruthlessly by force from the support, and allowing the body to dash each time against the tree. Unbecoming jests and speculations were not infrequent, and the horrible affair seemed more of mirth than any realization of the horrible deed.

The Eccentric Englishman who Willed Eleven Millions to the United States.

[Cincinnati Gazette New York Special.]

In the absence of more legitimate occupation, the Associated Press agency in this city, together with a small number of special correspondents, who seem to have no other news to send to their papers concerning the affairs of great their more enterprising contemporaries have printed the day previous, made a concerted onslaught upon the certain statement made in these dispatches to the effect that an Englishman, named Derby, residing in New York, had made a will bequeathing to the United States government $11,000,000, provided that said government would guarantee to pay to the heirs of said Derby three per cent. per annum interest on the whole amount. The truth of these statements would not be reiterated, but for the fact that Secretary Boutwell has been cited as authority, denying that any such will had ever been made. Every statement here before furnished by your correspondent as regards this will is absolutely true. The following additional details are given for general information: The party making the will is an Englishman named Derby, and has made all his money in the immense business in New York. At present this money is invested in English securities to the three per cent. basis. The will provides that the United States shall have control of the entire sum, to dispose of as it may seem fit, and only the interest is to be paid. If seven are passed for the interest on the same, there are further provisions, to the effect that the government shall keep a record of all marriages and births among the heirs. The conditions of the will are that in case the Government does not accept the offer, the property shall be distributed among the heirs according to the laws of inheritance prevailing in Massachusetts. The will is now in the hands of a lawyer in New York, and has not been submitted to the Treasury Department, except in an indirect manner.

[Recent events in Paris, says a writer in the Golden Age, have given new and startling impressiveness to Mackay's reflections on the atrocities of the first French Revolution, that civilization itself may engender the barbarism that will destroy it; "that in the heart of great capitals, in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theaters, and libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance may produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under Attila, and Vandals more best on destruction than those who followed Genseric."]

TO THE WHARF AT NORFOLK.

The following communication from the Commissioners of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, who recently arrived in this city from Virginia, was made to the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday:

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, June 6, 1871.

To the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, held at Lynchburg, Va., on the 18th ultimo, it was resolved,

"That the Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, of Lynchburg; Hon. George W. Bolling, of Petersburg; W. W. Gwathmey, Esq., of Norfolk; Col. Wm. Watts, of Roanoke; Gen. P. C. Johnston, of Lee; and Col R. W. Hughes, of Washington, D., and they are hereby appointed a commission on the part of this company to proceed at the earliest day to the city of Louisville, and by conference with the authorities of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the city of Louisville, determine on what day the connection of this company's line with that of the Louisville and Nashville R-lroad Company shall be made, and on such commission, on the part of this company, having authority to make such authorities of our company's residence to carry its road to Cumberland Gap at the earliest day within which it is possible to accomplish the physical work involved."

The undersigned are here in pursuance of the action embodied in the foregoing resolution, which sufficiently explains the character and object of our mission.

It may be proper for us to give, in some detail, the history of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad enterprise, from Norfolk on the Atlantic to the Ohio river, which we are now ownlng.al is recommended to your favorable consideration as a route from Cumberland Gap as rendering an assurance that you will meet it there with your own road.

It has been a favorite policy with Virginia for many years to connect her cities and harbors with the country watered by the Ohio, and the cities bordering on that river. She has had two plans of connection. One of them from Richmond by a railroad running through the counties on the north side of James river to points on the upper Ohio, looking to Cincinnati; the other from Norfolk, through the counties on the south side of the James, to Cumberland Gap, where it would meet the road at Louisville. We are here representing the latter road, the members of our commission being residents of counties on the line from Norfolk, Petersburg and Lynchburg and the counties of Roanoke, Washington and Lee. We thus locally as well as officially represent a line of road which is now in process of construction, and which, from the proportion of three-fifths of the executive contributed by the State, and two-fifths by individuals and corporations.

In 1853 the fourth company was chartered, called the Virginia and Tennessee, which, for the purpose of completing the line to Cumberland Gap, there to meet Kentucky with a continuation, thereby forming a continental railroad from Hampton Roads at the ocean, to the great falls of the Ohio. To the last company, also, Virginia subscribed, as her part three-fifths of the original stock, amounting to fifteen hundred thousand dollars. But she required, as a condition precedent to the payment of her subscription (which by its very magnitude declared her eagerness to join your State at the border and to Louisville), that the road from Kentucky that you would, within a reasonable time, meet her at Cumberland Gap. The line, also, was to be proportioned, as a condition delayed the undertaking of the road from Bristol to the Gap for several years. The road was finished, however, was the company organized until 1859, by which time the Board of Public Works of Virginia was satisfied from reports from your State as satisfied the condition of the charter which has been mentioned. By 1860 the surveys between Bristol and Cumberland Gap had been completed, and the contracts let, and the work of construction was commenced, and was under vigorous prosecution in April, 1861, when the war put a stop to all enterprises of the sort in Virginia.

But neither during nor since the war has Virginia for a moment relinquished the purpose to complete that part of a line of road from Norfolk, via Cumberland Gap, to Louisville, from which she has expected the greatest advantage to her cities and her commercial interests.

The prostrate condition of all her industrial and financial interests at the close of the war, resulting from the war, has, however, disabled her, until now, from resuming the construction of the unfinished portions of the railroad line. Appropriations from the State treasury were not to be thought of. Private subscriptions from the local communities were equally impossible. The great work, for several years she could do nothing.

But, finally, the plan was conceived by Gen. Wm. Mahone, President of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company, of consolidating all the different companies of the whole line into one company, which would have the relinquishment from the State of her public stock in, and a release of the mortgages for loans which she held upon, these several roads, and of employing the credit and resources derived by this consolidation and these releases for the completion of the road.

It has been time to carry into execution this conception; but, after full discussion, and, some earnest controversy, it has been accomplished. On Tuesday one of the companies which have been mentioned have been consolidated into one under the name of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, and Gen. Mahone has been elected as its President for five years. The State has transfered all the shares which she held in the local companies to the board of directors of the general one, and she has released whatever mortgage debts she held against any company for the benefit of the consolidation.

We have gone into this recital of details with the double purpose of showing the importance which Virginia has always attached to a connection from Norfolk through Kentucky to Louisville, and of accounting for her delay in its consummation. She first contributed more than six millions of dollars from the State treasury towards the construction of the line; and at a later period, while devastated and impoverished by war, and when every other resource failed, she pledged this interest in a general company, in order to confer upon it credit and power to carry into long delayed execution the original and still favorite cherished design.

By this wise and liberal action of our Commonwealth the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company has been enabled to prosecute the Virginia part of their line to completion. But on a recent occasion, of more importance and solemnity than any yet occurred, and merely answered "No." He had the appearance of a man lost to the midst of the recollection of his surroundings.

There seemed to be more of the idiot in his face, rendered fearfully horrid by the swollen condition of his eyes and cheeks. Death, once it was, must have been a blessing to the poor fellow, for his torture was certainly severe. He, however, clung to life, with all the desperation possible, and even tried to relieve all his neck by clasping the tree with his feet, as he was hoisted, the mob preventing even that last hope by dragging him ruthlessly by force from the support, and allowing the body to dash each time against the tree. Unbecoming jests and speculations were not infrequent, and the horrible affair seemed more of mirth than any realization of the horrible deed.

It cannot be obvious to every one that a failure of your company to extend its present road (now within fifty-four miles of Cumberland Gap) to connect with your road will be the outlay which ours might make in bringing its line there from Bristol. And feeling the necessity of your personal interests commanding with you on a question so important, the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company have thought it proper and respectful to depute our commission to wait upon you here, and to ascertain your sentiments on the subject of an early extension of our respective roads to Cumberland Gap.

We forbear to enlarge upon the value of the great line of railway in question to Kentucky and Louisville—to Virginia and her principal cities. They are as well known to your citizens, and to the intelligent Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, as they can be to the commissioners of the Virginia portion of it, we offer a line reaching down to the very wharves of Norfolk, which are to-day visited by ships that sail to navigate the open sea. We offer a road that will be but four hundred and seventy-five miles in its length, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of Virginia proper. We offer a line which will belong exclusively to Virginia and Kentucky, and which, touching at Norfolk, on the best harbor of the Atlantic seaboard, will terminate at Louisville, the commerce at metropolis of Kentucky, and, at least, to be the principal focus of Southern and Southwestern trade, as well as a leading distributing center for the vast commercial system of railroads, and navigation stretching far westward to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.

We have now, in pursuance of our instructions, respectfully to ask:

1st. Whether the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is willing to complete its line to Cumberland Gap; and

2d. If it entertains such an intention, when it proposes to reach that point with its road?

THOS. S. BOCOCK,
R. W. HUGHES,
W. W. GWATHMEY,
WM. WATTS,
Commissioners.

In delivering the foregoing communication, I am instructed by the Commission to request an early reply.

Respectfully, LIKE,
Secretary of Commission.

The following communication was received last night by the commissioners in reply:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, held at their office in the city of Louisville, on the 7th day of June, 1871, a communication from the commissioners appointed at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, stating the occasion and object of their mission here, having been received, the same was read and considered; whereupon, as its response to said communication, the Board of Directors adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the extension of the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Cumberland Gap, if ever reliable assurances should be received of its being there met by some road that would there afford a safe and suitable outlet to the ocean, is a work of great importance to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and this purpose has not been relinquished; but is still entertained as cherished and as earnestly as at any previous time.

Resolved, That this Board accepts with satisfaction the assurances now given by the citizens of Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company of its readiness to meet us without unnecessary delay, with an extension of its road to said line, and this Board now points out the fact that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has already made a large expenditure of money on this branch of the road, looking to this connection, which expenditure can only be made profitable by completing these lines of railway, as affording the strongest guarantee that the connection now proposed will be made on its part at as early a day as its means, and existing engagements will allow.

Resolved, That while this Board of Directors claims no authority or power to bind the stockholders of its company by any engagement to build a road to Memphis. The Memphis road was completed at any specified time, yet it feels free to express the opinion that, should the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company proceed to execute and complete the extension proposed on its part, its road will be met at Cumberland Gap by the Louisville and Nashville extension, and the desired connection effected not later than December, 1874.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. RANNEY, Secretary.

LIZZIE CHARLES.

Hugh Brinckley Again Defeated—The Alimony Must Come.

[From the New York Tribune, June 6.]

The case of Elizabeth Brinckley against Hugh L. Brinckley is an action by the alleged wife to obtain a limited divorce or decree of separation with provision for alimony, on the ground of abandonment by the husband and his neglect and refusal to support her. The complaint states that the parties were married on the 14th of June, 1864, in this city, and that on the 3d of March, 1866, at Memphis, Tenn., the abandonment took place. The answer denies that the parties ever were married; claims that the alleged wife is not a resident of this city, but of Memphis; denies that there is any legal obligation to pay counsel fees in the same cases. A motion was made before Judge Barnard in March last on behalf of Mrs. Brinckley for alimony, and the court granted an allowance of $1,000 for expenses in prosecuting the action, and $35 a week from the 30th of October, 1870, as alimony. Mr. Brinckley appealed from this order and failed to pay the allowance granted, and for such failure was on the 27th of March adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court, and his answer in the action was ordered to be stricken out. The case was referred and directed to proceed as if no answer had been interposed. The defendant appealed from this order also, and the two appeals came up for a hearing yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

Upon the argument yesterday William B. Anthon, for the defendant, argued that the order appealed from granting counsel fees should be set aside on the ground that it had been shown that the plaintiff was not a resident of this State, but of Memphis, Tenn., and could see; that another action for the same cause was now pending in Tennessee, and that the matter was now pending before the Chancellor in the Tennessee suit. The order adjudging Mr. Brinckley in contempt was also claimed to be erroneous, because he could not perform the order to pay alimony, for the failure in which he was adjudged in contempt, without losing the right of appealing, and of this privilege the court had no right to deprive him. It was claimed, also, that he had left the limits of the city of New York as required. For the respondent Mr. A. C. Browne argued that the court had jurisdiction to make the order appealed from, and contended that the question of contempt was final, and could not be reviewed by appeal; and that even if it were reviewable in this form, the court exercised its jurisdiction wisely, and the order was right. The court decided in favor of the respondent, and affirmed the order adjudging Mr. Brinckley in contempt.

Jonathan Biggs and James Jewell, two rattle thieves, were in court yesterday. Judge Houte last Friday, were on Monday last indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati.....ROSE HITE.....A. M.
Henderson.....ROSE HITE.....P. M.
Evansville.....MARY BOSTON.....11 M.
New Orleans

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1871.

Gov. F. M. Leslie, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Williamsburg, Friday, June 9.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13.
Booneville, Wednesday, June 14.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15.
Hazlegreen, Friday, June 16.
Calvercville, Saturday, June 17.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19.
Prestonburg, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.
Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.

Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. mayll dawid

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

Hon. John Rodman and William Brown, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Hopkinsville, June 14.
Madisonville, June 15.
Dixon, June 16.
Henderson, June 17.
Morganfield, June 19.
Marion, June 20.
Paducah, June 22.
Owensboro, June 24.
Franklin, July 5.
Russellville, July 6.
Bowling Green, July 8.
Glasgow, July 9.
Munfordville, July 7.
Elizabethtown, July 8.
Litchfield, July 10.
Hodgenville, July 12.
Lebanon, July 14.
Bardstown, July 15.
Shepherdsville, July 17.
Harrodsburg, July 18.
Lawrenceburg, July 19.
Danville, July 24.
Somerset, July 26.
Monticello, July 27.
London, July 29.
Mt. Vernon, July 31.
Stanford, August 1.
Lancaster, August 2.
Richmond, August 3.

Hon. J. C. Carlisle and Hon. George [illegible]

candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Falmouth, Tuesday, June 13.
Carlisle, Wednesday, June 14.
Paris, Thursday, June 15.
Lexington, Friday, June 16.
Winchester, Saturday, June 17.
Richmond, Monday, June 19.
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21.
Danville, Thursday, June 22.
Lawrenceburg, June 23.
Lisbon, Saturday, June 24.
Springfield, Monday, June 26.
Bardstown, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29.
Hummelsville, Friday, June 30.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hartford, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 12 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery

will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock p. m.:

Dixon, Webster co., Saturday, June 10.
Marion, Crittenden co., Monday, June 12.
Eddyville, Lyon co., Wednesday, June 14.
Murray, Calloway co., Saturday, June 17.
Mayfield, Graves co., Monday, June 19.
Clinton, Hickman co., Wednesday, June 21.
Blandville, Ballard co., Thursday, June 22.

PERSONAL.

John C. May, a distinguished graduate of Kentucky University, was in the city yesterday.

Gen. Frank Parsons, of Monroe, La., is stopping at the Louisville Hotel, en route to New York.

Gen. W. A. Quarles, Col. J. E. Bailey and Col. Jno. F. Howe, of Clarksville, reached the city last night, and are at the Galt House.

C. R. Bostwick, Georgia; J. B. Slawson, New York; Nathan Adams, Memphis; Dr. Offut, Mississippi; G. Trippeer, Harrodsburg; H. S. Bigelow, Indianapolis; J. M. Atherton, Larue county; Simpson Horner, Pittsburg, were registered at the Galt House yesterday.

DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS.

A Poor Woman Among Strangers.

A lady appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday, carrying a little infant in her arms, and weeping bitterly. The child was very sick; indeed, it was thought to be dying. Every one who saw the unhappy mother was touched with pity. She related a very sad story, and asked for transportation to Maysleid, Ky. Her baby was born about the last of December. Three days afterward her husband was killed by the machinery of a rolling-mill, at Pitsburg, Pa. She was thus left without money, without a protector, and without friends. She was hundreds of miles from "this land of Canaan" and destitution on the way to Maysleid had been furnished her by the cities of Pitsburg and Cincinnati, and now she came to ask a like favor of the city authorities here. She one or however advised not to continue her journey just now, but to go to the hospital and remain until her baby got well. She objected to any delay although the child seemed gasping its last breath, and, without careful nursing, would evidently die in a short time. She finally consented to stay, was sent to the City Hospital, and the two were kindly cared for by Dr. Guthrie. Her new quarters were so comfortable, and so neat, the nurses so kind and attentive, and the two meals she recovered her wonted spirits, and the little one began to get well. Her name was registered as Mrs. Alfred Passor. She is a member of the Methodist Church and appears to be a deserving woman.

Stealing on the Levee.

Three men named Miles Riley, Dave Muller and John Buchanan were arrested yesterday evening, near the river, on the charge of stealing a watch and $5. They had been stooping at the Ohio House, in that locality, and were the only persons in the house when the theft was committed. Policemen Daley and White were waiting for them to get through their supper that they might search them, and by some means the parties heard that they were suspected, and one of them made an effort to escape. Muller ran out the door of the dining-room and went in great haste to the river. Daley followed and caught him at the wharf-boat. The watch, it is believed, was thrown into the water, but a small golden locket was taken from his person, which the officer thought identified him as the thief. The locket contained a picture pasted on the back of the man from whom the articles had been stolen. All three men were carried to jail, and it is said found some old acquaintances in there.

The Gallizard-Yandell Matter.

We publish this morning a card from Dr. Gaillard with which we trust the Gaillard-Yandell controversy will end. We have nothing to add to it with regard to the subject of attack, or, as Dr. Gaillard terms it, of "defense." Our article of yesterday was meant merely to defend a fellow-citizen from what we regarded as a most unjust assault. We considered Dr. Gaillard's editorial as an "assault," and "reviewed" and we so described it. Quite sure are we that our opinion would not have been reversed had the parties been reversed. We do not believe that Dr. Yandell is a pailroon or charlatan and we do not think that Dr. Gaillard is. With respect to the matter of advertisement—a matter that does not seem to us to be very important—Dr. Gaillard is in error. His article was offered us for publication for a consideration. As we said in the beginning, we trust that this business will end where it is. There is nothing more to gain by pursuing it and the community has much to lose.

Suspected of Felony.

A man was going along Main street yesterday with a bundle of clothing added up and stuck under his coat. Officer Cave saw him and thought that some-thing was wrong about it, and as he was watched and turned his course in another direction, at the same time trying to conceal what was under his coat. Mr. Cave at once walked up to him and commenced a conversation. The fellow at first said that he lived about four miles south of the city, but afterwards changed the locality of his home to those miles beyond New Albany. He had come to the city, and, having no place to stay, had slept on the wharf, where he found the bundle of clothing. He had been at work on a farm, and the officer looked at the inside of his hands, which presented a rather soft appearance. These and other inconsistent statements raised strong suspicions of theft and other misdemeanors, and the man was taken to Seventeenth-street station-house. His name was registered as Isaac Truman.

Confidence Infants.

Master Ben. Humphreys, a little six-year-old Second-street favorite, was yesterday made the victim of a confidence game by one of the street gamins a little older than himself. Ben. had invested in prize candy, and had drawn a pair of sleeve-buttons, which the youthful confidence operator proposed to purchase for (to Ben.) a fabulous sum. The idea of sudden wealth overcame his scruples at parting with the buttons, and he readily consented to hold the boy's bundle while he "just stepped around the corner" to get the money. Poor Ben's dreams were then found that the bundle contained nothing but rags, and that the boy was not coming back with either the buttons or the money. May be imagined, and he is firmly of the opinion that this swindler is a bad boy, and will not go to the good place.

Morning at the Orphans' Home.

The Bay Orphans' Home, in this city, was, on Tuesday last, the scene of an occurrence of romantic and real interest to those present. By invitation, the female board of managers and a few other friends of the Home assembled at a seasonable hour to witness the marriage of Miss Louise Brooks, formerly an esteemed teacher in the Home, and Mr. S. D. Barr, Esq., of A. T. Reading Orphanage. After the ceremony, the company repaired to the dining-room, where they were met by all the children of the Home, and there bore their portion of refreshments in the shape of ices, &c., &c., which had been provided at the expense of the managers as a pleasant little surprise to Miss Brooks and her former pupils. Save the tears she at the parting of teacher and pupils, the occasion was a pleasant one, and will not soon be forgotten.

Suds and Soap-suds.

A little darkey named Thomas Sudds was yesterday walking along Seventh street, carrying upon his head a bucket of soap-suds. A handsomely-dressed policeman was going in the opposite direction, and attracted the boy's attention so much that he made a misstep and fell bloodside into the gutter filled with mud and filth. Sudds went under the water, soap-suds fell on top, and the bucket rolled out into the street. The watchman was requested not to pass that way any more unless he wore common clothes.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ One of the best paying newspapers in the State is offered for sale, on account of ill-health of the editor. Read the advertisement in another column, and address "Printer," this office.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

Its New and Beautiful House on Main Street.

The large and constantly increasing business of the Bank of America has necessitated its removal from its former location, No. 176 Main street, to 185 Main street (north side), near Fifth street. The new and spacious rooms were occupied for the first time by this bank Tuesday morning. In every respect the new offices convey a favorable impression, and the general appearance is very significant of the growing prosperity of the enterprise.

Outside, the entire front having been recently renovated, looks fresh and cheerful. The handsome vestibule, which leads off at right from the street by patent iron gates, has a tessellated floor, and is divided by fine doors with large plate panels from the banking-room. The banking-room is spacious, well lighted and airy. Part of the floor is also tessellated, and part formed of walnut and ash planks laid alternately. The beautiful counter is so formed as to have one portion fronting the street, and the other the wall to the left hand, between which and the counter there is a passage communicating with the rooms at the center and rear of the building. Ash and walnut are the species of timber used in the construction of the counter, the brackets and supports are of iron, and the panels below are filled with iron scroll work, and those above with plate glass. On the counter are disposed at suitable intervals elegant gaslighters having strand burners. The other fittings are extremely convenient and well arranged.

Behind the space contained by the counter and the wall to the right is the vault resting on a fine brick foundation. The walls of the foundation are two feet thick, and are arched over and strongly bound by iron clasps. Upon this secure resting place stands the vault. The inner casing of the vault, made of boiler iron a quarter of an inch thick, is arched over on the floor a foot broad and seven feet high. Outside of the iron casing is a brick wall eighteen inches in thickness, arched over on the top, the arches being supported by stone iron girders. There is an air space between the iron and brick walls of the vault, which communicates by pipes with the outside of the building. The circulation of air by means of the pipes will prevent overheating of the iron casing in the event of a fire. The door-way of the vault is two feet eight inches by seven feet, and is closed by two doors. The outer door is two inches thick, with 1¾-inch shot bolts; the inner door, one inch thick, with 1¼-inch shot bolts; the outer door, also, has a combination lock. The outside door is secured with one of Hall's patent six-number movable combination locks, from which number and one of $200, which is capable of a practically limitless number of changes. It need not be said that the workmanship of the lock is exquisite. A very handsome finishing is also attached to the inner door. On the inside of the vault to the left are arranged convenient shelves and drawers for the deposit of valuable books and papers.

At the end of the vault, and inside of it, is a safe, said to be altogether the best in the State, used for keeping money. It is Hall's patent, dovetail, burglar-proof safe, having double doors and a partition dividing it into two parts. The entire body of the safe, with the partition and doors, is made of seven alternate plates of iron and steel, the plates being screwed by another over three and one-half inches. Each door locks independently; the left-hand door having Hall's patented chronometer combination locks, worth $250, and the right-hand door one of Hall's eleven-tumbler, double-dial, premier locks, worth $500. Each place throughout the safe where the plates meet is put together with dovetail work, and the front, top and bottom edges of the doors have the same form of juncture. By these means, supposing the vault to be burglariously entered, every impracticable event—the forcing of the safe by means of wedges is entirely frustrated. The steel plates used in the construction of the safe are of the brand known as "crysal steel," which has been proved capable of receiving a temper so high as to resist a drill of any description. The whole series of plates is secured by conical steel plugs driven from the outside, passing through and through, and firmly riveted and keyed, to prevent the unscrewing of the bolts. It is also to be mentioned that Hall's Lock and Safe Company have at present four hundred men engaged in their factory, and give employment to about seven hundred more.

So much space has been employed in describing the means possessed by the bank for the safekeeping of its own and its depositors' property, that the remainder of this notice must be very brief.

Behind the vault is the directors' room, and other apartments used for the business. The furniture is of the most recent and approved style, and all of the arrangements and decorations exhibite exquisite taste.

Mr. John Andrewartha was the architect and driver. Messrs. Read, Sharp & Co. constructed the vault; the safes and locks were all provided by Hall's Safe and Lock Company; the counter was made by Mr. Loewig; Messrs. Bell & Son furnished the paper hangings; the gas fixtures were by Mr. Robert Bigg; the painting was done by Messrs. Hoit & Frisby; a most tasteful mantelpiece was a Hacker's patent, and came from Messrs. Hackett, Anderson & Co.; the carpets, &c., were from Mr. McKinney's store, and the tiles were manufactured by Messrs. Muldoon & Co. These names are sufficient evidence of the arrangements.

The directors of the bank are to be congratulated upon the completion of such elegant and commodious premises.

The present subscribed capital of the bank is $200,000, while the authorized is $1,000,000. The officers are: N. Gwynn, Jr., Gwynn & Co., Louisville, and Fielding, Gwyn & Co., New York, President; A. M. Gaslay Vice President, and Clinton McGarry Cashier. The directors are: N. Gwynn, Esq., O. Truman, Esq., J. P. Yeamans, Esq., A. Bradley, Esq., Benjamin Eastin, Esq., Fielding Gwynne, Esq., H. S. Buckner, Esq., Sam. Parker, Esq., New York; W. L. Weller, Esq., Rob't Dunlop, Esq., R. P. Parish, Esq., J. W. Stine, Esq.

The bank transacts a general banking and exchange business.

THE DENTISTS.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Kentucky State Dental Association

The second annual meeting of this association convened in the office of Dr. Goddard, in this city, at 2½ o'clock p. m., Tuesday, and continued until yesterday. The attendance was small but very pleasant, and from what we learn was unusually rich in information.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Dr. W. G. Rodman, President; Dr. C. E. Dunn, Vice-President; Dr. W. H. Goddard, Secretary; Dr. J. S. Canine, Treasurer. Dr. C. E Dunn was elected a member of the Board of Censors, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Dr. Lyon. The Executive Committee consists of Drs. Goddard, Dunn and Canine.

There is one feature about this Association that, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is unrivaled. The Association works under a charter from the State, which allows them to bind property to the value of $10,000, and it is the aim of the Association to provide a reading-rooms and a cabinet, and to supply them even with a microscope of high powers, all the best dental appliances for it and other appliances of utility and ornament in dentistry.

The Committee on Dental Literature are instructed to take steps at once to procure, as fast as the funds of the Association will permit, all the new works being published pertaining to the profession. The benefits of this course can readily be seen by those interested.

Another very important feature in this association is they have adopted a dip oma for their members. This diploma does not confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, but is an evidence of qualifications as evidenced by an examination of the Board of Censors, and to those of the dental profession who are not graduates this certificate, or diploma, would be reliable. The seal is printed on parchment, and is in good style. Taking it all in all, we think this is a move in the right direction, and we predict that in a few years all of our worthy dental practitioners of the State who are not already graduates will seek this certificate, and many who are graduates will not be the worse off for having it. It is proposed to see this one of the flourishing institutions of the State.

To enable dentists from the interior of the State to attend these meetings when it is most convenient to them, they hold two meetings per month, on the first and third Tuesday nights.

PROTECTING THE LADIES.

A Policeman Arrests the Son of an Ex-Governor for "talking."

A very handsome and apparently virtuous lady passed along Fourth street yesterday, and a gentleman who saw her remarked to his friends, "There goes my lunatic." Officer M. Brennan was standing near and overheard what was said. He told the gentleman that such remarks would not be allowed upon his beat. The reply was "the hell you say." The policeman at once asserted his claim to be called the *custos morum*. He secured the individual and started with him to the City Court. The other members of the crowd said that Brennan was arresting ex-Governor Jones' son, of Tennessee, and that he had better be released. The policeman replied that, if the Governor's son was in the custody, he was all the better than to speak as he had. The prisoner was taken to the prison-room of the City Court, and was afterwards released on bail.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Orphans Promenade Concert.

The Orphans' society will give a grand promenade concert this evening at Lion Garden, the proceedings to commence at 8 o'clock. Among other novelties to be introduced is announced the celebrated "pea-nuttata," to which frequent allusion had been made during the late French-Prussian war. The music will be excellent and every thing in readiness to give all who are present an opportunity of thoroughly enjoying the occasion. Strawberries are engaged for the whole night, to advertise all inconvenience in arriving at or departing from the garden. Tickets may be obtained at various places in the city.

Accident at Wehziger Hall.

During the triumphal procession of Corinne at the comm-mencement exercises of Mrs. Piatt's school last evening, at Wehziger Hall, one of the young ladies, Miss Laura L. Walker, approached too near the footlights and her dress caught fire. By the prompt attention of Mr. Piatt, assisted by two gentlemen from the audience, the flames were quickly extinguished and no injury or inconvenience ensued. The singular presence of mind shown by the young lady was favorably remarked upon by the spectators.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. Ellen Crawley, or Cahill, left her home in Jeffersonville about two weeks ago, and she would be absent but a short time. She has not since been heard of. She is a widow lady, between 35 and 40 years of age, medium height and size, light hair and blue eyes. Any information addressed to B. A. Johnson, or Thomas J. Stewart, Jeffersonville, will reach the relatives of the missing lady.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A LADY in the western portion of the city gave birth, yesterday morning, to four children.

MR. D. W. DUNN'S little child was hurt badly, yesterday, by falling from a chair against the fire-grate. Mr. D. lives at the corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut.

THE YOUNG LADY who swallowed a pin, on Tuesday evening, has not yet had it extracted. She is much relieved, however, and seems quite cheerful. It is possible that the pin may take its own time and course in coming out.

A FINE SIX-acre lot, belonging to St. James' Church at Pewee Valley, will be sold in a short time. The proceeds are to be applied to the payment of debts and to the purchase of a nice iron fence and other improvements for the church.

A CASE OF CHOLERA appeared at Eighteenth and Duncan streets on Tuesday last. Mr. V. H. Smith was taken sick with this disease about 3 o'clock a. m. the morning, and died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was formerly a very prominent citizen of Boyle county, Ky.

GEO. SHANE, on warrant from the City Court, Blanche Kean, assault and battery on Mattie Ray; Simeon Taylor, vagrancy; Pat. Hughes and William Lane, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were arrested and lodged in Clay-street station-house last night.

THE Mayor has advertised for bids to lay the Nicolson pavement on Second street, from the south side of Jefferson to the north side of Broadway, and on Fifth street, from the south side of Main to the north side of Broadway, except that portion which crosses Jefferson street and is already paved.

THE EXCURSION-CARS continue to run up Broadway by way of Jefferson and Second streets. This, in will be a popular line, running only on pretty evenings from 7½ to 11½ o'clock. The efforts of this company to please the public are such as should insure a large patronage.

A BRIDGE MAN is now in the city hospital who claims to be 116 years old. He is suffering with dropsy, but thinks that he can live some time yet. He lived formerly in Maryland; says that he has seen Gen. Washington often, and was in the old Revolutionary war. He thinks that he ought to have a pension.

CASES OF LUNACY are becoming frequent. Three persons were adjudged lunatics by a jury in the City Court yesterday morning. They were Daniel Donnelly, whose disease originated in malady appeared to have arisen from a spell of religious excitement, and American Motsmile, whose mind became unsettled on account of his having been confined during the war.

MESSRS. J. C. LORAN, W. HORNE, and El. Kaiser, obliging and well-known officials connected with the City Court, were each presented yesterday with a ten-cent bar of a very nonsmelling but very elegant description. The sentiments reciprocal most heartily acknowledge the gifts and feel no inclination to put a head upon the unknown donor. It could be strong very strong to, suits such ten-cent generosity.

A COLORED FIGHT occurred yesterday between some negroes at the corner of Green and Preston. A black woman was quarreling with a negro, and her cause was espoused by another colored man. Very few words passed between the fellows before one of them seized a brick-bat and buried it at the other's head. The missile struck the latter on the leg, and he gave chase and threw it leaped the back fence, and darted through the alley at great speed. The police were not able to catch him.

IN justice to the Chief of the Fire Department it should be stated that the hose referred to yesterday, as having been left at the scene of the late fire on Washington street, were left there at the request of the underwriters, to assist in extinguishing the fire under the smoldering heap, which is liable to break out again at any time from spontaneous combustion. The hemp is being removed, and in a couple of days more there will be no further use for the hose, when they will be properly taken care of.

LAST THURSDAY Albert Green, a little negro found a pocket-book containing $31 75 in the Falls City market. It had been dropped by a lady named Elizabeth Burke, while she was trying some goods at a stall. The negro made no use of his having found it. He finally brought it home to his mother, who placed it under the carpet. Officer Trailer went to the woman's house and readily obtained the purse when it was required after. Yesterday morning both the boy and his mother appeared to answer a charge of grand larceny. Gregory Jackson made a most able defense and the parties were acquitted.

SEVERAL months ago a gentleman, named J. J. Miller, was robbed of twenty-five dollars. It appears that he, in company with Dave Ball, went to a saloon at the corner of Green and High streets. Miller was drinking, and of course did not know everything that transpired around him. Ball, to-day, and has been suspected ever since of having taken the money. He traveled to Madison, Indiana, to St. Louis and to various other places in the West, staying long enough in each to convert the money to matter to be entirely forgotten. He returned to Louisville yesterday morning, and was arrested within a few hours by Officer Cave. This officer had been informed by one of Ball's fair friends, not only of his return, but of his having been forced to leave Madison on account of a fight which he had there. Ball was locked up in Seventeenth-street station-house.

BASE BALL.

Velocipedes vs. Mutuals.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday between the Velocipede and Mutual Clubs. The Mutuals were beaten by a score of 64 to 36. Below we give the summary:

VELOCIPEDE.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Cassell, c	0	9	Fleming, c	2	4
Mitchell, p	0	9	Hamilton, p	2	5
J. Barrett, 1b	2	8	G. Bousteed, 2 b	3	0
Bishop, s s	3	7	Dunn, s s	3	6
Given, 2 b	3	7	C. Rice, 3 b	3	5
Smith, 3 b	3	7	J. Bousteed, 3 b	2	5
Phelps, l f	3	7	Schooling, l f	3	5
W. Hays, c f	3	6	G. Rice, c f	3	5
G. Burnett, r w	3	8	W. Bousteed, r w	3	3
Total	27	64		27	36

Umpire, Jr. Barrett. Scorer, A. Jackson.

Eagle Jrs. vs Eurekas.

There was a match game of base ball played yesterday at Cedar Hill between the Eagle Jrs. and the Eurekas, the latter a newly-formed club. Among its members are some of the old Eclipse. They played a very good game yesterday, their fielding and sharp playing being noteworthy. The Eagle Jrs. were weakened by the loss of their catcher, Hamilton, who is also one of their best batters and fielders. Notwithstanding this, the game was the closest and best-contested of the season. The Eagle Jrs. were beaten, but Mr. McGehee umpired the same very creditably, his decisions in every instance being strictly correct. The game resulted in a victory for the Eurekas by a score of 31 to 12. Below we give the summary:

EAGLE JR.	O	R	EUREKA.	O	R
Gordon, c	3	1	Ormsby, 1 b	1	4
Bond, p	4	1	Cunke-2 b	2	4
Davidson, 1 b	2	1	Hall, s s	2	4
Singleton, 2 b	2	2	Lancaster, c	2	3
Halcombe, 3 b	1	2	Bradley, p	3	5
Shirley, s s	3	2	Brock, r f	3	3
Lyons, l f	4	1	Murphy, c f	5	0
Sandy, c f	4	0	Chinn, l f	3	4
Caldwell, r f	2	2	Buckner, c	2	3
Total	27	12	Total	27	31

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Eurekas	4	6	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	21
Eagle Jr.	3	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	12	

Umpire—Frank McGehee, of the Falls City Base Ball Club.
Scorer—L. W. Homire.

To-morrow the Forest Home Club, of, Anchorage, Ky., will visit the city in order to play the return game with the Eagle Jrs., at Cedar Hill.

On saturday the Eagle Jrs., will play the Eagles, and those who admired their splendid playing last year will again have a chance to witness them play.

PEWEE VALLEY.

Sale of Lots in a Pleasant Environ of Louisville.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the sale of residences and building lots at Pewee Valley, on Monday next. An excursion train will leave the city at 9½ o'clock and return in the afternoon. Ample provision will be made for the comfort and pleasure of all who may desire to go.

Pewee Valley has been settled by a community equal in social position to any in Kentucky. The society is well-established and is unsurpassed. The place, naturally beautiful, has been handsomely and tastefully improved. It is no long r an experiment. It is, indeed, a brilliant success. Its lovely, glistening country homes may be found the lawyer, the banker, the merchant, the clergyman, the doctor, the teacher, the farmer and the mechanic. Two splendid stone churches, in full view of the large and elegant brick depot, give evidence of the culture, refinement, wealth and religious character of the citizens. In health, educational advantages, morality and social refinement, Pewee Valley is without a superior. If it has an equal, in the State. The inducements to locate at such a place and in such a community, to those who have children, are certainly very great—too great and too many for enumeration. It is truly a delightful home. No better nor better than to speak as he had. The prisoner was taken to the prison-room of the City Court, and was afterwards released on bail.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Orphans Promenade Concert.

The Orphans' society will give a grand promenade concert this evening at Lion Garden, the proceedings to commence at 8 o'clock. Among other novelties to be introduced is announced the celebrated "pea-nuttata," to which frequent allusion had been made during the late French-Prussian war. The music will be excellent and every thing in readiness to give all who are present an opportunity of thoroughly enjoying the occasion. Strawberries are engaged for the whole night, to advertise all inconvenience in arriving at or departing from the garden. Tickets may be obtained at various places in the city.

FORTY FEET.

The Fall of a Drunken Man.

A man named John Stevens, under the influence of liquor, went to the St. Cloud Hotel, corner Second and Jefferson streets, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked for a place to sleep. A room was given him on the third floor, with a window overlooking the back-yard. Soon afterward he was heard to raise the sash, but made no other noise. About 4 o'clock a gentleman had occasion to visit the back-yard, and found Stevens lying on his back, groaning terribly, and his head wedged in between two planks. He was in great pain, and was carried immediately to his room. He had fallen from the window. The extent of his injuries were not known at last accounts, but it was thought that no danger of dying. He, however, could give no account of his fall. He said he remembered when or how it occurred. His escape from instant death is truly miraculous. The window is at least forty feet from the ground below. He must have been in the entire distance, as there was nothing along the sides of the house to which he could have caught. Mr. Stevens was taken to the City Hospital about 8 o'clock, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Orendorf. He is said to have been at one time a prominent tailor on Main street, and a man of wealth. None of his limbs were broken, and he will probably recover.

Arrest of an Embezzler.

On the night of the 29th of last April, Fred. M. Hawkins, who was agent for Wells, Parro & Co., at Baxter Springs, Kansas, absconded, and, it is alleged, took with him about $500, the property of the company. Hawkins' photograph and description had been distributed over the entire country, but he eluded all efforts to capture him. Last Tuesday, however, he was arrested at Hawesville, Kentucky, by Mr. John S. Gallagher, of this city, assisted by Mr. John L. Overmyer, of the Adams Express Company. Hawkins was residing at the house of his mother-in-law at Hawesville. He was brought to the city yesterday and lodged in First-street station-house to await the arrival of the officers who are to take him back to Kansas.

The Kentucky Press.

The Kentucky Press Association met at Owensboro yesterday. Owing to the out-of-the-way locality, but twelve or fifteen papers were represented. The oration was delivered by Colonel R. M. Kelly, and the poem by Mr. Ben. Cheseley, both of the Louisville Commercial. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. The members received courteous attentions from the authorities and people of Owensboro, and are handsomely entertained during their stay, free of expense.

NEW ALBANY.

The indebtedness of the county on the building fund is $80,000.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday, to William H. Gibson from Jane Gibson.

Florence Monroe, Matilda Hinton and Fannie Hinton, colored, were fined $5 each, by Squire Hedges, yesterday, by order of the Mayor.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: Martha Senior to Henry Byrd, north half of lot 40, Locust street, plat B, $600.

Wesley Chapel Sunday school will extend an invitation to the Sunday school in Jeffersonville, connected with Dr. Reilly's church, on Market street.

Mr. Austin Houch has just completed a beautiful blue silk banner for Centenary Sunday-school. It reflects great credit on the skill and taste of the work.

All those who desire to attend the Centenary Sunday-school picnic at Silver Grove, to-day, should be prompt at the wharfboat at eight o'clock this morning.

Mr. G. W. Kesler is fitting up a large wholesale grocery establishment on State street, between Main and Market, that will be quite an ornament to that portion of the city.

A train of new cars, including a new locomotive, went out on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, yesterday morning. They are splendid specimens of workmanship.

Mr. Nat. Whiterow, who was so severely injured Monday morning by falling from a staging, was much better yesterday. His internal injuries are not of a serious character as at first apprehended.

J. N. Smith, G. T. Lawton and Wm. Noe, United Jeff. W. Davis, Indianapolis; Rev. A. B. Sims and Chas. Cankelton; Ned Burgess, Crawfordsville, and E. J. McBride, Corydon, are registered at the Dr. Pratt House.

The building opposite the Opera House, occupied by the Adams and American Merchants' Union Express Companies, is receiving a fresh coat of paint, and the carpenters, painters and decorators are fixing it up in elegant style.

The funeral of Mr. W. Hamlin yesterday was largely attended. Friendship Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, turned out in full force and accompanied the remains to Jeffersonville. The New Albany Silver Band furnished the music.

It cost the city for the year ending May 19th, 1871, for city police $9,380 27; fire department, $3,475 26; steamer No. 1 $4,478 22; steamer No. 2 $4,341 25; hook and ladder $1,653 29; Franklin No. 4 $667 87; wharf repairs $4,135 96; contingent $1,534; gas $3,518 50; officers' salaries $6,686 66.

The trial of the case of Squire Taylor vs. Abram Fry occupied the entire session of the Common Pleas Court yesterday. The suit was brought to the county on charge of venue from Clark county. It was given to the jury last evening, and they will probably bring in a verdict this morning.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court, yesterday: A. W. Meador, carrying pistols, $5 50; Jas. Stevens, paid fine and costs, $3 85; Granville Sexton, driving an express wagon without a driver, $3 85; Alexander Albright, same charge, $3 85; Thornton Gray, for assisting his team to stand on the street without being hitched, $7; Enoch Harris, for disorderly conduct, $9 10.

The following persons have been summoned as petit jurors in the United States Circuit Court, which will meet in this city in July: William A. Dunlap, Jeffersonville; Eli McCauley, Jeffersonville; Adam Koon, Utica; Davidson Lyon, Salem; Dennis R. McQuiddon, Salem; Bonnie S. Durel, Augustus Bradley, Charles Sackett, Basil Lockwood, New Albany; Joseph J. Irwin, Columbus; Peter Carter, Corydon; Peter M. Zenor, Elizabeth; Jesse Mitchell, Henry Culbertson, S. Stout; Wm. H. Conrad, Fredonia; Col. Sears, Orleans.

Mrs. Frances L. Tellon, wife of Mr. Martin Tellon and daughter of the late Abram Case, died in Louisville at 1¾ o'clock yesterday morning of lock-jaw, superinduced by a severe attack of neuralgia. Mrs. Tellon was ill but a day or two, and but few of her many friends in this city knew of her illness until the announcement of her death. She was a native of this place, and had resided in Louisville but a few months. Her remains will be brought to this city for interment this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

James V. Kelso, Esq., and Josiah Gwin, Esq., will, during the first week in July, commence the publication in this city of a large, first-class Democratic newspaper. Both gentlemen are well known to the Democracy of the second Congressional district. Mr. Kelso is a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of this city, and a writer of considerable ability. Mr. Gwin is also well known as a faithful worker in the cause of Democracy. He filled the office of County Record-r for nine years, a position to which he was elected by the Democracy of this county.

The Board of County Commissioners yesterday paid a visit to the County Poor Asylum for the purpose of examining into the condition, and to investigate charges that had been made against Superintendent Ross. Proof of inhuman treatment of the inmates. They report that they found the farm connected with the institution in a high state of cultivation, with fine prospects of an abundant crop. The asylum had been admirably conducted, and the paupers speak in high terms of the Superintendent's kind treatment and care of them. The Commissioners fully endorse Mr. Brod of all charges preferred against him, and express themselves fully satisfied with the management of the institution.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Nothing has been heard of the burglars since last Friday. The police have been unable to gain a clue to them.

Railroad and Rechab Good Templar Lodges will have a picnic in Howard & Bee.'s woods the 15th of this month.

Eli McCauley and W. A. Ingram, of this city, are summoned as jurors in the United States Court in session at Indianapolis in July.

John Fletcher, the man who was hurt in the Car Work on Monday, is recovering. His jaw was not broken, as was one of his friends said.

Edward Doles, of Sellersburg, yesterday sold his store to Geo. Mitchell for $2,000, and W. H. Harrod, of Utica, sold his Switch, and out on Nelson Cantes for $4,500.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company paid the Misses Ingram $10,000 for their Ingram property, through which to lay their track for bridge approaches.

The work of opening the bids on the Government Street improvement, in Capt. Hoyt's office, resulted at 12 m. From the sound of the figures it seems that Jeffersonville went got a site. The contracts will be awarded to-day.

A dispatch from Indianapolis stated yesterday that Judge Turkington had acquitted Messrs. Snuler, Curry and Heimsoll as parties defendant in the case of Howard & Read vs. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State, in which the merits of the bill and the ability of the Receiver.

Hundreds of our citizens yesterday visited the scene of operations of the ponderous pile driver, now being used by the O. & M. R. R. Co. in building a jack approaching the bridge. The whole manner of this instrument excites the curiosity, and is a great knock in the history of the ingenuity of man.

John B. Anderson, City Clerk, arrived from a three-weeks visit in the Northwest yesterday. He looks quite portly and fresh from the trip, the fatigue of a campaign having entirely passed away. His genial and accommodating clerk is now at his post of duty, ready and willing to wait upon all callers.

James Caldwell, agent of the American Merchants' Union Express Co., has placed the greatest number of numerous obligations to him for the accommodating and prompt delivery of exchanges. He can always be found at Dr. Caldwell's drug store ready to attend to business in a business-like manner.

A genuine old-fashioned, jolly, rollicking fish-fry picnic will be held at the falls on Monday next. Fine old Hildegrim and Mr. Phelps, of Jeffersonville, and others, from Louisville, have the management of the affair. Piscatorial sports, music, dancing and refreshments will be the order of the day.

Under the strict injunctions of Marshal Kennedy, the saloons have been shut by, if they sold at all on Sunday. The violation of the sunday liquor law has ever been to any extent a source of great importance, but at the same time a direct violation of the law has been committed by coffee-house keepers. A public exhibition of their houses will not be tolerated as long as the present Marshal is in power.

The examinations of the public schools commence on this morning. In the school of Judge Wm and Mrs Florence Twomey, on Main street, as well as in the school of Mrs. Viola Underhill and Miss Alice Hulse, at the corner of Maple and Watts streets. In both of these schools examinations will continue through to-day and to-morrow. On Monday next the examination will commence in the High School building to continue through the entire week.

We have it from a gentleman who has been traveling through the States of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, that it is the universal opinion of the Democrats of those States that the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of this State, should be the nominee of the Democratic convention for the next Presidency. The gentlemen with whom our informant conversed were staunch and influential Democrats, and are fully sati fied that they but echo the sentiment of the D